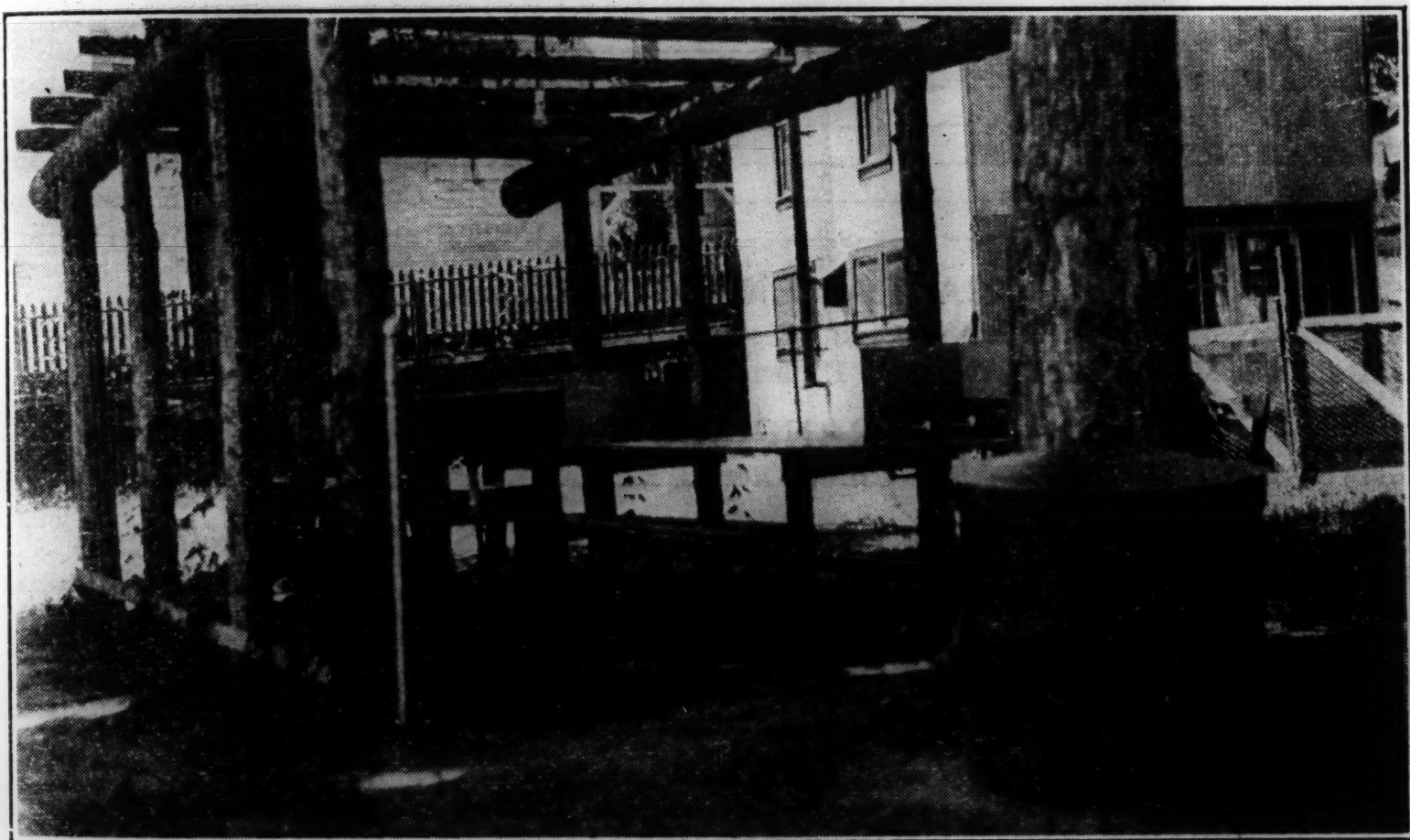


✓ 17:3

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH MONTHLY BULLETIN



Shelter booth in Nevada City municipal automobile camp. Note tables and benches, electric light, gas plate, water faucet, sink and covered metal garbage container.

**SANITATION OF AUTOMOBILE CAMPS.
INSTITUTE FOR ADMINISTRATORS AND IN-
STRUCTORS OF SCHOOLS OF NURSING.**

SEPTEMBER, 1921

California State Board of Health.

GEORGE E. EBRIGHT, M. D., President.....San Francisco
FRED F. GUNDRUM, M. D., Vice President.....Sacramento
WALTER M. DICKIE, M. D., Secretary.....Sacramento
EDWARD F. GLASER, M. D.....San Francisco
ROBERT A. PEERS, M. D.....Colfax
ADELAIDE BROWN, M. D.....San Francisco
WALTER LINDLEY, M. D.....Los Angeles

WALTER M. DICKIE, M. D.....Secretary and Executive Officer, Sacramento
MASON E. FRANKLIN.....Assistant to the Secretary, Sacramento
J. C. MACFARLAND.....Attorney, Los Angeles
FRANK L. KELLY, M. D.....Epidemiologist, San Francisco
IDA M. STEVENS.....Assistant Epidemiologist, San Francisco
ALLEN F. GILLIHAN, M. D.....District Health Officer, Sacramento
EDWARD T. ROSS.....Chief Sanitary Inspector, Sacramento
GAVIN J. TELFER, M. D.....District Health Officer, Los Angeles
GUY P. JONES.....Director Public Health Information, Sacramento
CHARLOTTE S. GREENHOOD.....Supervisor, Division Dental Hygiene, San Francisco

CONSULTING STAFF.

KARL F. MEYER, D. V. M.....Consultant in Bacteriology
WALTER BREM, M. D.....Consultant in Epidemiology
C. A. KOFOID, Ph. D.....Consultant in Parasitology
WM. B. HERMS, M. S.....Consultant in Entomology
S. B. FREEBORN, M. S.....Assistant Consultant in Entomology
C. M. HARING, D. V. M.....Consultant in Animal Husbandry

SACRAMENTO OFFICES.

CATHERINE A. MORRISON, Chief Clerk.....Forum Building
CAROLINE M. CHRISTIANSON, Financial Clerk.....Forum Building

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICES.

ELEANOR K. MIDDLEHOFF, Chief Clerk.....Lachman Building

LOS ANGELES OFFICES.

GRACE D. NAQUIN, Chief Clerk.....Pacific Finance Building

BERKELEY.

The Hygienic, Food and Drug, and Sanitary Engineering Laboratories are located on
the University of California Campus.

STATE HYGIENIC LABORATORY, BERKELEY.

WILFRED H. KELLOGG, M. D.....DIRECTOR

BUREAU OF TUBERCULOSIS, SACRAMENTO.

E. L. M. TATE-THOMPSON.....DIRECTOR

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, SACRAMENTO.

L. E. ROSS.....DIRECTOR

BUREAU OF REGISTRATION OF NURSES, SAN FRANCISCO.

ANNA C. JAMME, R. N.....DIRECTOR

BUREAU OF CHILD HYGIENE, SAN FRANCISCO.

ETHEL M. WATTERS, M. D.....DIRECTOR

BUREAU OF SOCIAL HYGIENE, SAN FRANCISCO.

ELIZABETH McMANUS.....DIRECTOR

BUREAU OF SANITARY ENGINEERING, BERKELEY.

RALPH HILSCHER.....DIRECTOR

BUREAU OF FOODS AND DRUGS, BERKELEY.

E. J. LEA.....DIRECTOR

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Vol 17

SEPTEMBER, 1921

No. 3

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
EDITORIAL -----	116
SANITATION OF AUTOMOBILE CAMPS, by Edward T. Ross, Chief Sanitary Inspector-----	118
INSTITUTE FOR ADMINISTRATORS AND INSTRUCTORS OF SCHOOLS OF NURSING, at San Francisco, August 4, 5, 6, by Anna C. Jammé, Director, Bureau of Registration of Nurses--	125
EPIDEMIOLOGY -----	130
MORBIDITY -----	132
SANITARY INSPECTIONS -----	133
BUREAU REPORTS—	
Communicable Diseases -----	135
Tuberculosis -----	138
Social Hygiene -----	140
Vital Statistics -----	142
Sanitary Engineering -----	144
Food and Drugs-----	146
Child Hygiene -----	151
Registration of Nurses-----	152
LIST OF CITY AND COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS-----	157

MONTHLY BULLETIN

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Entered as second-class matter, August 15, 1905, at the post office at Sacramento, California, under the Act of Congress of July 16, 1894. Acceptance for mailing at the special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 27, 1918.

SENT FREE, ON REQUEST, TO ANY CITIZEN OF CALIFORNIA

WALTER M. DICKIE, M. D., Secretary . . . Executive Officer
GUY P. JONES Editor

EDITORIAL.

What Shall the 1921 Typhoid Rate Be?

California has prided itself upon the remarkable decrease in the state's typhoid fever mortality rate. Since 1906 this rate has fallen from 32.6 per 100,000 population to 4.9 per 100,000 population in 1920. This remarkable record has been accomplished largely through the cooperation of local health departments, chiefly those of the larger urban centers. Sources of infection in the rural districts are responsible for most of the outbreaks that now occur. The recent tremendous increase in camping and traveling by automobile may be a factor in the production of an increased typhoid death rate for 1921. Many typhoid deaths that have occurred already this year were of persons who contracted their infection while camping in the rural districts.

The State Board of Health is doing all that is possible in improving the sanitation of automobile camps, and has adopted stringent regulations for the conduct and equipment of such places. Promiscuous camping along small streams is more difficult to control, and the handling of this important problem must depend largely upon the education of the public, and upon the activity of local officers in the enforcement of the stream pollution laws.

Supervision of water and milk supplies, as well as the discovery and control of carriers, must be continued with undiminished effort.

The number of typhoid deaths that have occurred during the first seven months of this year is slightly in excess of the number of such deaths that occurred during the first seven months of 1920. Since the mortality is heavier during the fall it is possible, if not probable, that the death rate from this disease will be higher this year. The following

table shows the number of typhoid deaths by months for the last three years:

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER BY MONTHS, 1919, 1920.
And the First Seven Months of 1921.

	1919	1920	1921
January -----	13	11	11
February -----	8	7	2
March -----	7	9	9
April -----	8	5	8
May -----	8	9	11
June -----	15	10	15
July -----	24	18	15
August -----	23	29	-----
September -----	22	20	-----
October -----	20	28	-----
November -----	25	13	-----
December -----	11	13	-----
Total -----	185	172	71

1920—Total typhoid deaths, January to July, inclusive-----	69
1921—Total typhoid deaths, January to July, inclusive-----	71
1919—Typhoid death rate per 100,000 population-----	5.5
1920—Typhoid death rate per 100,000 population-----	4.9
1921—Typhoid death rate per 100,000 population-----	---

SANITATION OF AUTOMOBILE CAMPS.

BY EDWARD T. ROSS, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

During the past few years municipal and private automobile camps in California have increased in number until at the present time more than 160 cities maintain camps for the convenience of automobile tourists, and there are, in addition, at least 100 private camps throughout the state. While the establishment of such camps is a considerable factor in bringing business to the community and in attracting permanent settlers, their chief function lies in the provision, under supervision, of sanitary facilities for tourists, thus doing away with promiscuous camping on the outskirts of towns with all of its disagreeable features. Through the establishment of organized, well-equipped camping places in definite locations, promiscuous camping along the state highways,



This attractive type of shelter booth is used in the Marysville Automobile Camp.

streams, and on important watersheds is done away with, not through force, but simply through the provision of better facilities in selected locations for camping in comfort.

Automobile traveling and camping have increased to such an extent during the past few years in California that the State Board of Health, in order to protect the health and comfort of the traveler as well as of the communities through which he may travel, has adopted rules and regulations for their sanitary control. These rules and regulations read as follows:

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CAMP-GROUND SANITATION.

Adopted December 4, 1920.

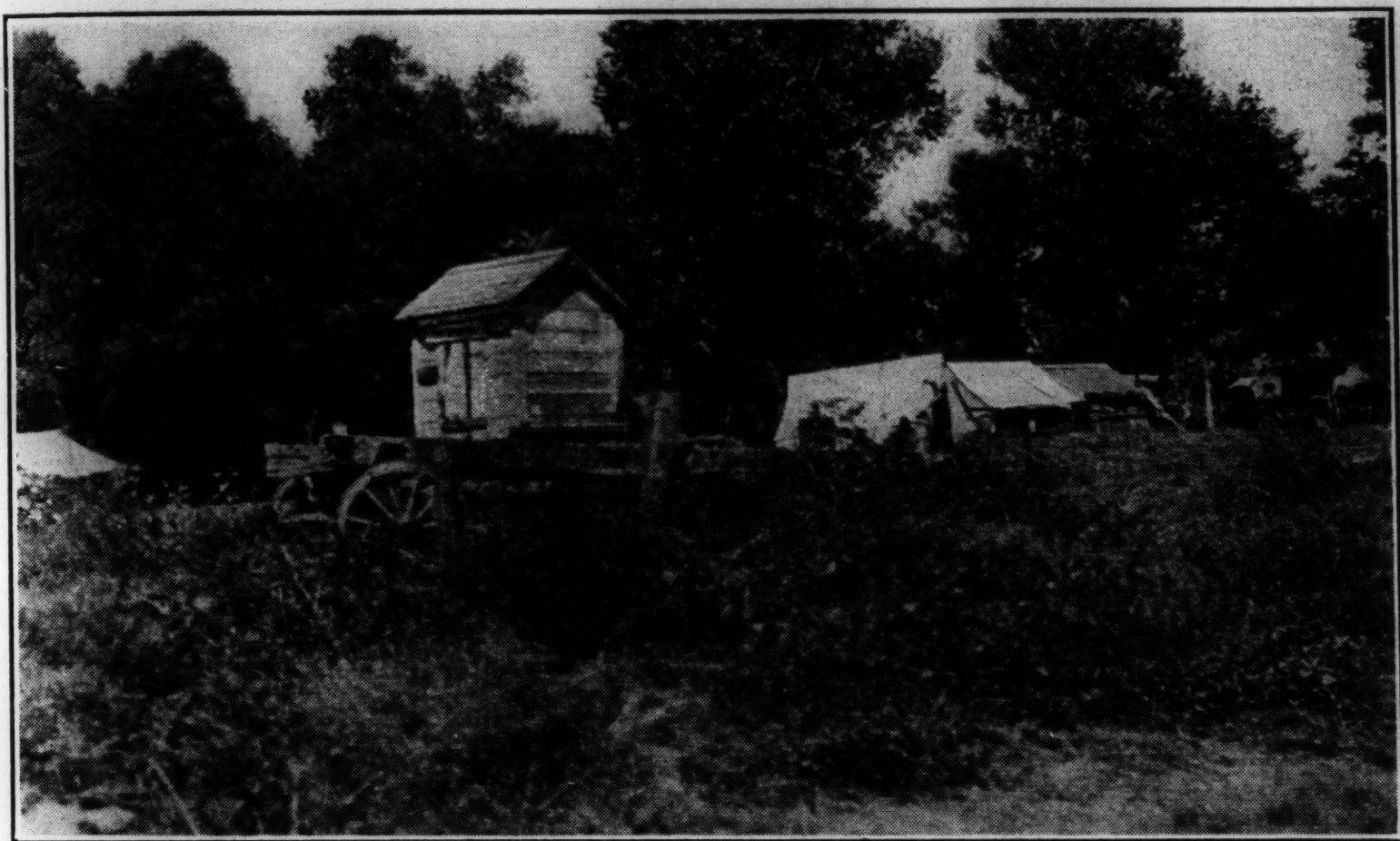
The following regulations shall apply to any city, county, city and county, village, community, institution, person, firm or corporation, operating, maintaining or offering for public use within the State of California any tract of land on which persons may camp or picnic either free of charge or by payment of a fee.

Section 1. A water supply of sanitary quality shall be provided in ample quantity to meet all requirements of the maximum number of persons using such tract

at any time. Said water supply shall be easily obtainable from its source or from faucets on a pipe distributing system within a distance of not more than 300 feet of any camp or picnic spot within such tract.

Section 2. Any water considered unsafe for human consumption in the vicinity of such tract of land, to which campers or picnickers on said tract may have access, shall be either eliminated or purified, or shall be kept posted with placards definitely warning persons against its use.

Section 3. Fly-tight privies or water-flushed toilets shall be provided and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. Separate toilets for men and women shall be provided, one for each 50 men and one for each 50 women, or fraction thereof, of the maximum number of persons occupying such tract at any time. No camp or picnic spot within such tract shall be at a greater distance than 400 feet from both a men's and a women's toilet. The location of all toilets shall be plainly indicated by signs.



Insanitary automobile camp. Note dilapidated condition of toilet buildings; also growth of weeds and grass.

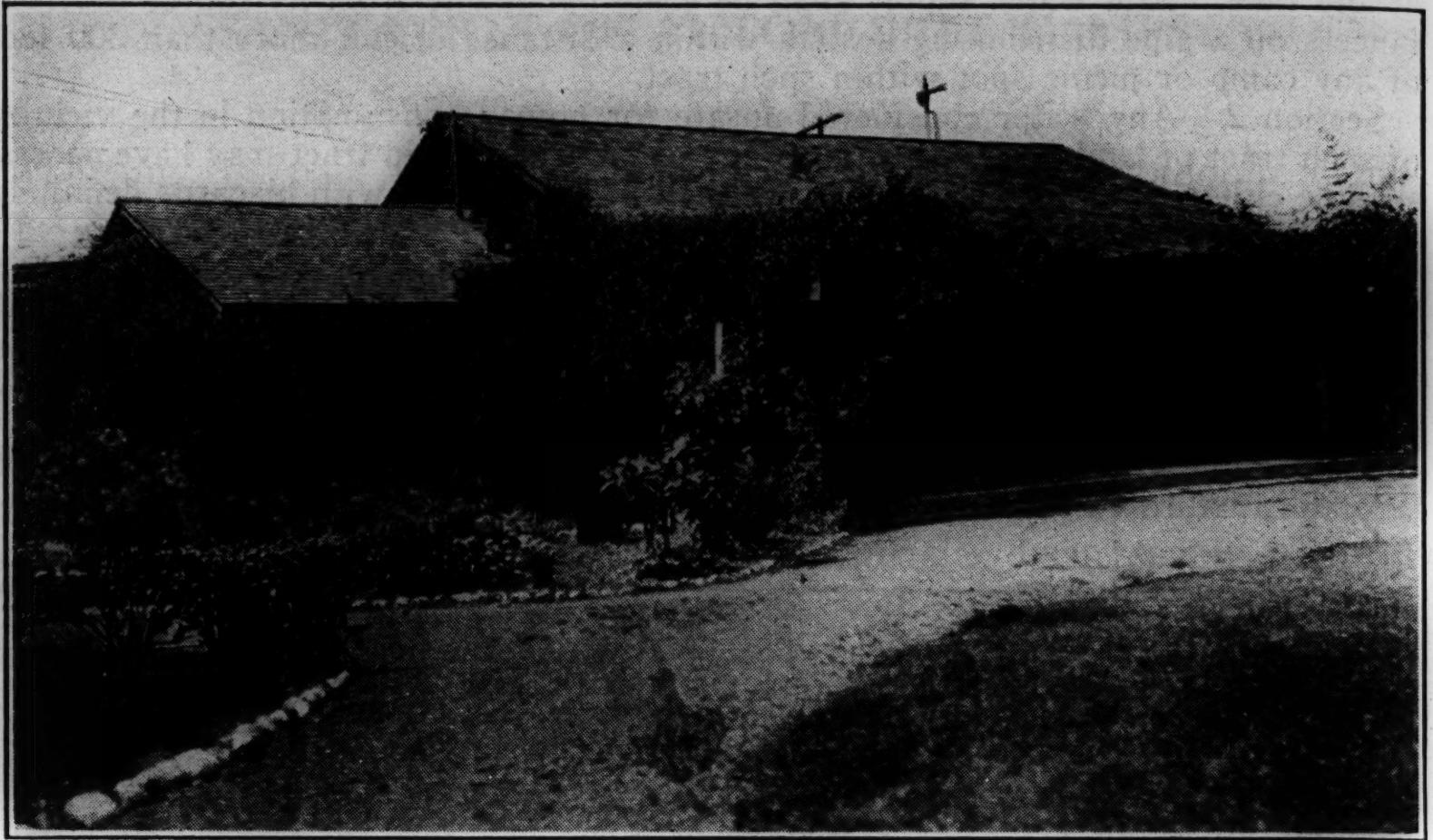
Section 4. Supervision and equipment sufficient to prevent littering of the ground with rubbish, garbage or other refuse, shall be provided and maintained. Fly-tight depositories for such materials shall be provided and conspicuously located. Each and every camp or picnic spot on said tract shall be within a distance of not over 200 feet of such a depository. These depositories shall not be permitted to become foul-smelling or unsightly or breeding places for flies.

Section 5. The method of final sewage or refuse disposal utilized in connection with the operation of any camp or picnic ground shall be such as to create no nuisance.

Section 6. At least one caretaker shall be employed by the management to visit said tract every day that campers or picnickers occupy said tract. Such caretaker shall do whatever may be necessary to keep said tract and its equipment in a clean and sanitary condition.

Section 7. The management of every public camp or picnic ground shall assume responsibility for maintaining in good repair all sanitary appliances on said ground, and shall promptly bring such action as is necessary to prosecute or eject from such ground any person that wilfully or maliciously damages such appliances, or any person that in any other way fails to comply with these regulations.

Section 8. Each and every owner and lessee of any public camp or picnic ground shall be held responsible for full and literal compliance with these regulations.



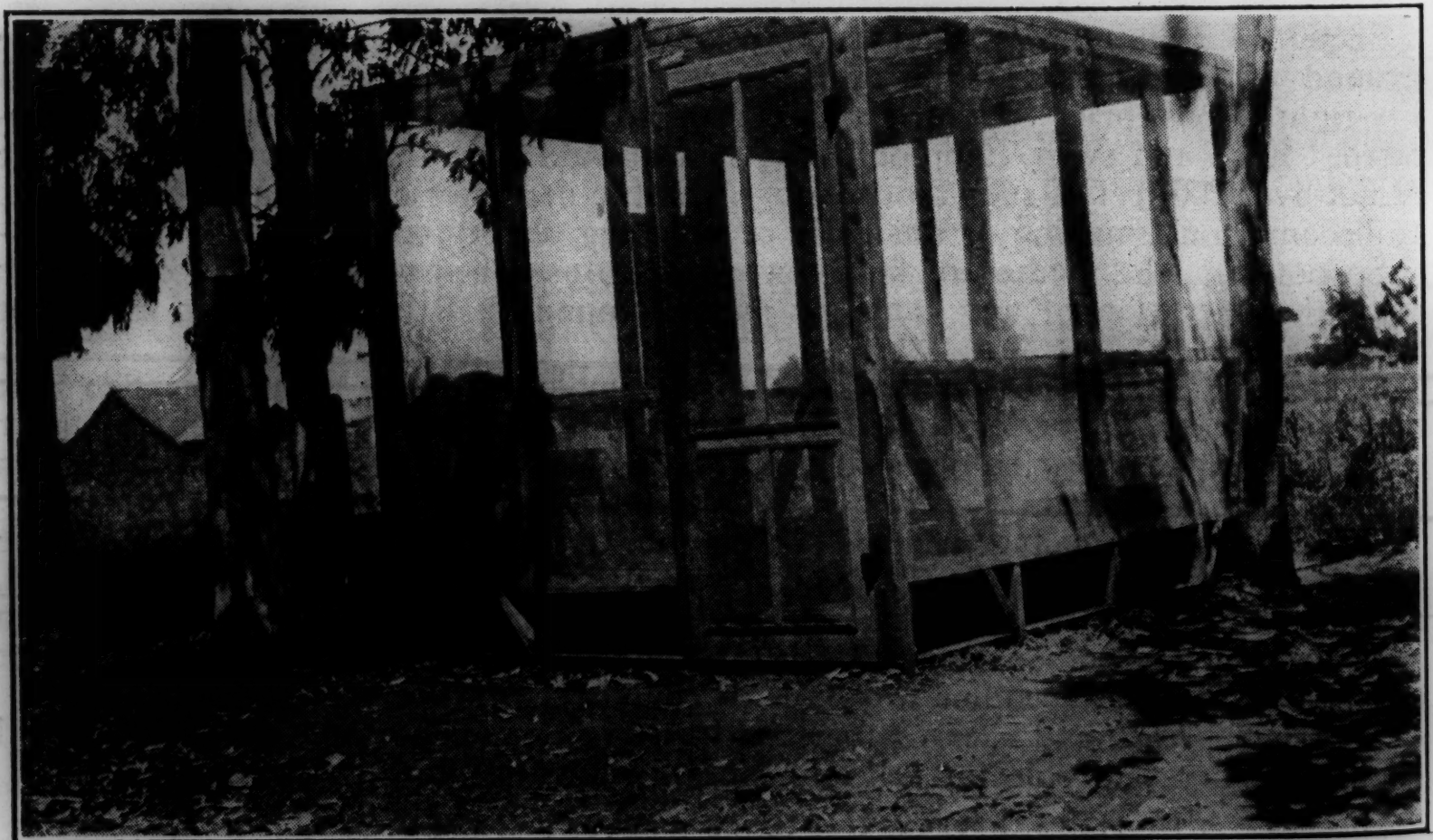
Marysville provides this attractive club house, containing reading room and shower baths, for the use of automobile campers.

Section 9. Failure on the part of the owner or management of any camping ground to comply with the foregoing regulations shall be deemed sufficient cause for declaring the premises a public nuisance under the provisions of Section 370 of the Penal Code of California.

Section 10. These regulations shall be printed and kept posted in conspicuous places on every public camp or picnic ground by the management of such ground.

Location.

The first thing to consider in establishing an automobile camp is its location. In too many cities there is a disposition to place the camp in an out of the way corner upon an undesirable piece of ground that cannot well be used for any other purpose. As a matter of fact, an



Type of screened kitchen used in the Willows municipal automobile camp.

automobile camp should be located upon an attractive site, well drained, shaded if possible, and convenient to the business section of the town. Automobile tourists must be able to secure supplies without having to travel several miles to obtain them. It is also only natural that these people like to be near to the motion picture theatres and other forms of entertainment.

Water Supply.

The rules and regulations of the State Board of Health, it will be noted, are most explicit relative to the provision of an adequate supply of pure water, and the proper disposal of sewage, garbage and other wastes. As for the water supply, it is important that the water be piped throughout the grounds and that faucets be located at convenient



Insanitary automobile camp, showing general condition of camp. Note overflowing garbage cans; contents decomposed; numerous flies.

places. Under no condition should water be dipped from a spring, barrel or other receptacle. No city or individual can afford to supply other than pure water and it is of the utmost importance that careful attention be given to this matter.

Sewage Disposal.

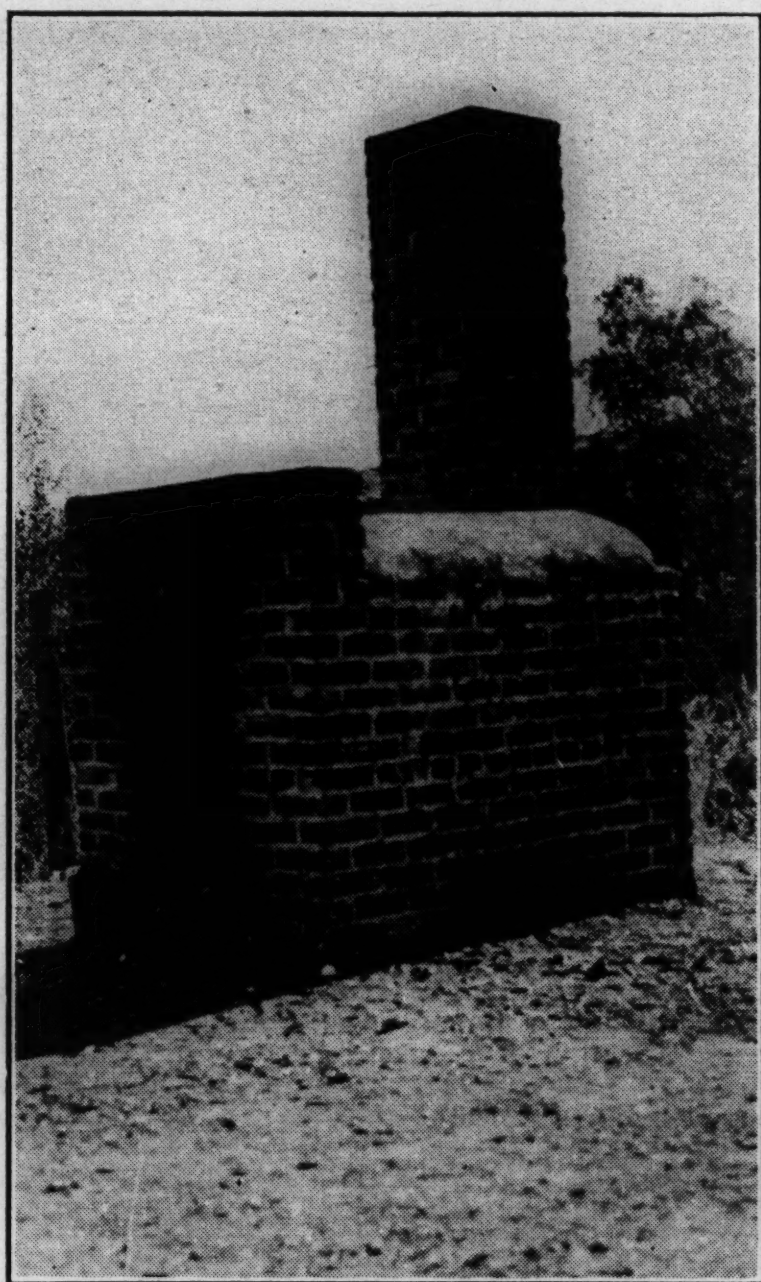
In most of the automobile camps that have been established in California municipalities, water-flush toilets in clean fly-proof buildings are provided. In others, where a convenient supply of water is not available, fly-tight privies are used, but as water becomes available these are rapidly being changed to the water-flush system.

The State Board of Health permits the disposal of sewage through municipal sewer systems, septic tanks or covered cess-pools. Under no condition can any raw sewage be permitted to remain on the surface of the ground, and where septic tanks are used it is necessary that proper attention be given to the disposal of the effluent. This effluent, or discharge from the septic tank, which is almost as dangerous as the raw

sewage itself, can under no condition be allowed to flow into any stream, or even appear on the surface of the ground. It should be disposed of by some subsurface drainage system.

Garbage Disposal.

Garbage incinerators are used in nearly all camps. Garbage from covered metal garbage containers distributed throughout the camp should be collected daily and their contents removed or burned. It is customary in many camps to burn out the cans daily in order that flies and mosquitoes may not be attracted to the remnants of food that might otherwise stick to the sides of the cans. Waste paper and rubbish of all description are also burned in the incinerator.



Incinerator at Yreka free auto camp.

Bathing Facilities.

Bath houses, with concrete floors, containing shower baths, some of which have both hot and cold water, are used in many camps throughout the state. These are appreciated by the dusty tourist, and add greatly, not only to his comfort, but to the attractiveness of the camp.

Cooking Facilities.

Kitchens are to be found in many camps. Some of them are located in permanent buildings, but most of them are in shelter booths open at the sides. Some of them are vine covered and are exceedingly attractive. In some sections of the state where mosquitoes or other insects

are unduly prevalent, shelter booths as well as kitchens are well screened. In some camps gas plates are placed upon fire-proof stands, made of brick or other fire-proof material, and where gas is not available, wood-burning stoves of concrete or brick are frequently found. In nearly all camps tables and benches are provided. In a few of the municipal camps reading and recreation rooms are maintained.

Supervision.

The State Board of Health insists that a regularly employed caretaker maintain daily supervision over each automobile camp in the state. In view of the short occupancy of the average tourist unless such daily supervision is provided it is impossible to keep a camp in strictly sanitary condition.

Without question, California offers a larger number of sanitary camps and holds out more inducements to the automobile tourist through its climate, its scenery and its roads, than any other state in the Union; and if the strides which have been made in providing clean camping places are as rapid in the future as they have been during the past few months, this state will continue to add to its unique reputation as the most popular recreation state of the Union.

The following public, private and forest reserve camps have been inspected since January 1, 1921, by the Division of Sanitary Inspection of the State Board of Health:

PUBLIC CAMPS.

Anderson.	Long Beach.	Santa Rosa.
Auburn.	Marysville.	Sisson.
Arbuckle.	Mayfield.	Stockton.
Arroyo Grande.	Merced.	Salinas.
Atascadero.	Madera.	Santa Barbara.
Alhambra.	Miami Lodge.	Santa Maria.
Arcata.	Nevada City.	San Luis Obispo.
Anaheim.	Napa.	San Miguel.
Benicia.	Newport Beach.	Stanislaus County (2).
Bloomington.	Oakdale.	San Bernardino.
Balboa.	Oakland.	Santa Monica.
Ceres.	Orland.	Santa Cruz.
Chico.	Oroville.	Santa Ana.
Chino.	Petaluma.	Tulare County (2).
Cloverdale.	Paso Robles.	Tulare City.
Crescent City (2).	Pleasanton.	Templeton.
Clear Creek (Westwood).	Pomona.	Truckee.
Dunsmuir.	Pasadena.	Tahoe City.
Eureka.	Placerville (2).	Ukiah.
Fairfield.	Pine Knot (3).	Visalia.
Fortuna.	Pacific Grove.	Ventura County.
Fort Bragg.	Quincy.	Willits.
Fullerton.	Red Bluff.	Watsonville.
Fresno.	Redding.	Woodland (2).
Gridley.	Roseville.	Westwood (see Clear
Gilroy.	Riverside.	Creek).
Glendora.	Redlands.	Willows.
Healdsburg.	Redondo.	Yreka.
Hollister.	Richmond.	
Huntington Beach.	Sonora.	

PRIVATE CAMPS.

Arno.	Fairview.	Pine Knot (5).
Arcata.	Greenville.	Piercy.
Alta.	Hermosa Beach.	Pacific Grove (2).
Blairsden.	Healdsburg.	Redding (3).
Berry Creek.	Huntington Beach.	Shingle Springs.
Bijou (2).	Keddie.	Santa Cruz (5).
Bass Lake.	Kyburz.	Seabright Station.
Beaumont.	Kingsburg.	Santa Rosa.
Balboa.	King City.	Sacramento.
Boyes Springs.	Keyes.	Susanville.
Buck's Ranch.	Lakeside Park.	San Jose.
Cromberg.	Live Oak Springs.	Tracy.
Comstock.	Little Bear Lake.	Tehama.
Cisco (2).	Meyers (5).	Topanga Canyon.
Capitola.	Mount Wilson.	Tahoe Tavern.
Castle Craig.	Mineral.	Tahoe-Truckee Preserve.
Chester.	Modesto.	Vallejo.
Donner Lake.	Manteca.	Vacaville.
Dutch Flat.	Marysville.	Wawona (3).
Davis.	Nipinnawasee (2).	Willits (4).
Dunsmuir (4).	Ontario (2).	Ward Acres.
Fallen Leaf Lake.	Pollock.	Williams.
Fawnskin (2).		

FOREST RESERVE CAMPS.

Cisco.	Fawnskin.	Placerville, east on high-
Camp Lee.	Lake Almanor.	way toward Lake Tahoe
Domingo Springs.	Mineral.	(6).
Emerald Bay.	Meyers (7 nearby).	San Gabriel Canyon.
		Tahoe Tavern.

INSTITUTE FOR ADMINISTRATORS AND INSTRUCTORS
OF SCHOOLS OF NURSING, AT SAN FRANCISCO,
AUGUST 4, 5, 6.

By ANNA C. JAMMÉ, Director, Bureau of Registration of Nurses.

Inspired by the success of the Michigan State League of Nursing Education, in holding two summer institutes, the California State League, in cooperation with the Bureau of Registration of Nurses organized an institute which was held in San Francisco immediately following the State Nurses' Convention.

The organization of the institute was begun after first ascertaining if the superintendents and instructors of schools of nursing would be interested in having it. The response was general and indicated a desire that it should be held, consequently the committee felt encouraged to proceed with the arrangements.

The program covered two days and one half-day—Thursday, Friday and Saturday morning, August 4, 5 and 6; there were no evening sessions. The topics selected, from a number suggested, were those that offered the greatest problem to the superintendent and instructor and would seem the most profitable for the first institute and for the time allotted. Rather than overcrowd the program and hasten discussion unduly, the committee felt it wiser to limit the number of topics.

The registration showed an attendance of one hundred and sixteen; forty-eight schools of nursing were represented either by the superintendent or instructor, thirty-three superintendents of schools, seventeen instructors, eleven head nurses, nineteen public health nurses, three instructors in Red Cross hygiene and home nursing courses, nine nurses representing their alumnae associations and doing private nursing.

The first morning the institute met at the San Francisco Hospital in the students' classroom. After a cordial greeting from Dr. E. B. Frick, Medical Superintendent of the hospital, and Miss Susan Parish, principal of the school, a brief talk on "The Object of the Institute," was given by Miss Jamme. Professor C. E. Rugh, Professor of Education, University of California, took up the first topic, "Psychology of Teaching." It was a large subject for an hour's talk, but Professor Rugh so well filled every minute with concrete valuable suggestions in teaching, which could be adapted in handling a class of student nurses, one felt that even for this alone would the institute have been worth while. Following this, Miss Mary Bentley, Executive Secretary, Pacific Coast Young Women's Christian Association, spoke on "The Normal Girl," showing her various reactions, with side lights on the problem which the girl herself presents to the superintendent of nurses. Miss Bentley spoke of present day social and economic conditions surrounding the growing girl, which may well explain the difficulties often encountered when she enters a school of nursing, more especially as the girl is now entering the school at a much earlier age. Lunch was served in the beautiful garden adjoining the Nurses' Home, and an hour of relaxation and visit to the nurses' quarters was enjoyed.

In the afternoon a series of demonstrations was given in the amphitheatre by the students of the San Francisco School of Nursing. Com-

mening with the youngest probationer, and the first steps in nursing procedures—stripping and making a closed bed—leading gradually to more difficult procedures by students advancing in their course until the more complicated procedures, given by senior nurses. This series of demonstrations was most admirably planned and directed by the instructors of the school and was carried on with exactness and dispatch, the students showing exceptional poise and the results of good teaching and drill. Immediately following the demonstrations, a short discussion on hospital social service and the value this is to the student nurse during her training, was given by Mrs. Mary C. Burnett, Social Service Secretary, Alameda County Public Health Center, and discussed by Miss Marguerite Wales, Director, Social Service Department, Stanford University Hospital, taking up particularly the period of training at which the student should be placed in the social service department. The general opinion seemed to be that it should be given at two periods, one in the early part of the course and one in the senior year.

On Friday the institute met in the assembly room of the County Medical Society. The opening topic, "Basic Education for Students of Nursing," by Dr. Edna Barney, who affirmed that her education is a public responsibility and, as such, she should be aided in every possible way by the state and local boards of education, urging the importance of elective courses in high school, especially planned for students of nursing. A short discussion followed on equivalents for high school education and their value.

Professor Peterson, of the Educational Department of the University of California, presented at some length, and with splendid effect, the art of questioning, and showed by examples, forms of questions frequently used and pointed out the reasons why they were good or poor. He gave some valuable points to be followed in questioning a class, which are particularly adapted to our own classrooms. In an all too short hour he presented helpful suggestions which gave light on what is often found difficult to the teacher as well as to the student, namely, how to formulate questions that will bring forth thoughtful answers. Miss Mabel E. Sprague, Instructor at the Pasadena School of Nursing, and Miss Mary B. Eyre, student at Stanford University, discussed this topic at some length. Mrs. Aileen Higgins Sinclair, author of "Psychology of Nursing," presented a short talk on "The Place of Psychology in the Curriculum," urging that it should be taken up as a prelude to the subject of ethics, that while each was a distinct science, ethics was dependent on some knowledge of psychology. She felt that "hospital ethics" should be styled "hospital deportment," rather than "ethics," as is given in the early part of the course, while later there should be a course on ethics in its broader sense. Miss Elizabeth Rothermel, Instructor in Household Economics, Mills College, was most illuminating on "The Teaching of Chemistry in Relation to Nutrition." Miss Minnehaha Taylor, Instructor of Red Cross Hygiene and Home Nursing, Riverside High School, discussed this in special relation to high school chemistry. Miss Taylor urged that there should be a basic course in chemistry and that applied chemistry did not apply unless there was a knowledge of inorganic chemistry. Miss Rothermel said

that there should be in the schools of nursing cooperation between the teachers of psychology, chemistry and dietetics, in order to avoid overlapping of teaching in subjects relating to these special branches. Methods of teaching bacteriology were given by Miss Jeannette Gay, of the University of California. Miss Gay strongly urged that more laboratory work be used in teaching bacteriology. In the discussion it was shown that an elaborate equipment was not necessary, and that it was not possible to teach bacteriology intelligently without some laboratory facilities.

At a round table luncheon, served at the Fairmont hotel, Miss Lucy Ward Stebbins, Dean of Women, University of California, spoke on the "University Education of the Nurse." The plan of the combined course, so effectively carried on at the university, was described by Miss Stebbins, in which she told of the interest of the group of twenty-five students, now taking this course, and of their campus organization, called Alpha Tau. She also spoke on the possibility of having a school of nursing in the university, when it could be demonstrated that there was sufficient force and professional spirit to maintain it, should such be established. Miss Maude Landis, Professor of Nursing, Stanford University School of Nursing, spoke on university affiliations in other states, and the need of bringing up educational entrance requirements, together with proper publicity, in order that the public would be better informed, which would greatly further and strengthen the work in the universities.

The afternoon topics consisted of the question of electives, with special reference to public health nursing. Miss Edith S. Bryan, Assistant Professor of Public Health Nursing, University of California, brought out the idea of the responsibility of the school to the student in providing proper electives and aiding her in her selection. She urged that this should, when possible, be taken up early in the course and the student guided toward her objective as her course progressed. She cited several instances showing the damaging and discouraging effect when initiative was held down. "Problems of the Schools of Nursing," by Miss Parish, could but be touched upon—the speaker and discussants affirming that the problems were so multitudinous that it was difficult to discuss them in a short time. Some problems that have been constant in schools were apparently brought to solution by a group of three students, led by Miss Mary Allen in her topic, "Student Government." In a very well prepared paper Miss Allen showed the organization of the student body in her own school, the University of California, and the advantage this organization has been to the school and the hospital, taking care of many questions of discipline, deportment, social life, and in the attitude and general interest of the students in their hospital. The discussion was led by Miss Rogers of the Stanford School of Nursing, and followed by Miss Requarth of the Army School of Nursing at Letterman General Hospital. Each showed the special features in their own schools and the ease with which student government is carried out. Mrs. Horatio Walker, Jr., Superintendent of the Good Samaritan Hospital, Los Angeles, extolled the advantages of student government and what it had meant to her school, saying she had actually gained in flesh since her student body established their own government.

"Nursing Opportunities in Psychiatry," was handled by Dr. Palclava H. Podstata, Professor of Psychiatry, University of California. Dr. Podstata, in a splendid presentation, showed how necessary it is for a nurse to have some knowledge of abnormal conditions and the value to the patient of scientific intelligent nursing. He said that the nursing of the insane is still poor and he urged that there should be affiliations for elective study between schools of nursing and state hospitals and also that attendants in state hospitals should have a special course of instruction. His talk left the impression that we should assume greater responsibility in seeing that nurses are properly prepared for the nursing of the insane and that more graduates should undertake this work.

On Saturday morning, the institute was held at Letterman General Hospital, in the classroom of the school. Three round tables were held. Miss Lina Davis, Superintendent of Nurses, Pasadena Hospital, was chairman of the first round table on "Importance of Records." Miss Evelyn Wood, Instructor of the Army School of Nursing, discussed methods of keeping records and showed those in use in the army school. Miss Landis, also, showed records advocated by the modern hospital and others which she has used. Miss Davis and Miss Wood spoke on the interest and value of the student's case record to the student herself, and showed case records made by their students. Importance of an accurate and simplified system was emphasized.

Miss A. Polley, Instructor in Los Angeles County School of Nursing, led the second round table on "Class Schedules." The difficulty of maintaining class schedules with irregular entrance of students and with affiliating students was brought out in the discussion.

Miss Maude Muse, Instructor at Stanford School of Nursing, conducted a third round table on "Teaching Anatomy and Physiology." Dr. Edna Barney, Instructor of Anatomy at the University of California School of Nursing and Children's Hospital, entered into the discussion. The project method and the value of autopsies to the student was taken up in her discussion. Dr. Barney recommended that students should not attend an autopsy early in the course but should have preparation before seeing one. She also recommended that animal material should be used, as bones, tissues, organs; that the study should be related to the patients coming under the students' care, especially in the surgical and orthopedic wards. Miss Wood discussed the aids in teaching, such as charts, drawings, models, etc., and showed some very good charts made by students.

A fourth round table, conducted by Miss Evelyn Wood on "Teaching Materia Medica," brought out discussion on teaching drugs and solutions. The inability of students, even of high school grade, to do elementary arithmetic, was deplored as making the teaching of this important practical study very difficult. Miss Carolyn Knowles spoke on the laboratory method as against the blackboard method of teaching drugs and solutions. Further discussions brought out methods of teaching materia medica by graphic means and bedside clinics, again relating the subject to the student's actual practice at the bedside in noting effect of drugs.

Miss Bryan gave a brief summary of the institute, reviewing the various topics and showing their relation to each other; the dominant principle of good teaching, as brought out by the various speakers; value that may be derived from frequent and well organized institutes and the possibility of drawing upon a university for inspiration and real help in our teaching work.

Miss Jamme closed with a brief review of the organization of the institute and the work of the committee. She asked for an expression as to the value of an institute and if it was desired to hold it again. There was a unanimous response and the rising vote indicated that there should be another and possibly two each year, one in Los Angeles in February, and one in San Francisco during the summer months. Lunch was taken at the post exchange restaurant, after which a visit was made to the hospital, nurses' quarters and nurses' recreation house.

During the institute, pamphlets, reprints and photographs of Miss Nightingale and Miss Delano were on exhibit. A consignment of these was sent from national headquarters in New York and many availed themselves of this opportunity to secure literature on nursing education and the photographs of these leaders of nurses for their class rooms.

EPIDEMIOLOGY.

FRANK L. KELLEY, M. D., Epidemiologist.

Epidemic (Lethargic) Encephalitis.

Epidemic, or lethargic, encephalitis, which made its appearance in this country in New York City in September, 1918, was first reported in California in March, 1919. During the remainder of 1919 there were 78 cases of this disease reported, in 1920, 78 cases, and in 1921 to date, 77 cases.

As the disease is apparently increasing in California, it is important that health officers and physicians should be on the alert to detect every case possible. One of the best short descriptions of the disease is given in the Weekly Bulletin of the New York City Department of Health of May 19, 1921, from which the following is quoted:

Pathology.—The virus of this disease seems to have an elective affinity for the central nervous system, and all the primary changes occur there, the chief portion attacked being the region of the third and fourth ventricles. Microscopically there may be no changes, except a slight degree of vascular congestion over the cortex. There may be a frank congestion and a slight degree of meningitis and small hemorrhages from the surface vessels between the layers of the pia. One section, the brain substance, shows tiny red specs or streaks, more marked in the grey than in the white matter. Microscopically the chief change consists of diffuse capillary congestion, infiltration of the adventitia of the small vessels with round cells and plasma cells, and hemorrhagic foci around the vessel walls. The nerve cells show a slight degree of cloudy swelling. On the whole, the changes are not as marked as would be expected from the severity of the symptoms. Frequently, in the immediate neighborhood of the inflammatory areas, the nerve cells appear surprisingly normal.

Laboratory Findings.—The blood counts, as a rule, show a moderate leucocytosis. The spinal fluid is clear and, in many cases, apparently normal. There is often a slight increase in the number of mononuclear cells of the fluid; also a slight increase in the protein content.

Symptoms.—In order to make a detailed study of the various clinical manifestations of this disease, the Director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases prepared and sent copies of a questionnaire to all physicians in the city, with a request that they fill one out for each case under their care. A study of the 63 replies received was made, and is summarized in the following:

The disease may start suddenly, but the greater number of our cases had a gradual onset, and the characteristic symptoms appeared after a few days. The onset may be with headache, dizziness, malaise or general pains leading frequently to a diagnosis of influenza.

After a few days there is restlessness and anorexia, and even delirium, especially at night. These symptoms may subside completely, to be followed, after an interval by abnormal drowsiness, or the patient may pass directly into the somnolent state. On the other hand, the chief symptoms may be restlessness with, occasionally, maniacal manifestations, together with diplopia, ptosis or facial weakness. In some cases, the disease is ushered in directly by somnolence without any prodromal symptoms. Sometimes there are no evidences of constitutional disturbances, the initial symptom being sudden hemiplegia. Rarely, the picture resembles meningitis with headache, hyperesthesia, stiff neck, and Kernig's sign. Occasionally the disease establishes itself so gradually that it is impossible to tell definitely when it started. Progressive weakness, with slight dizziness, may be the only symptoms for some time. In a number of cases there is a muscular hypertonia, and a tendency for the body to be held rigid. Movements, then, are slow, difficult, and often accompanied by a coarse tremor. In certain types a striking feature is the mask-like face and wax-like

rigidity. The patient assumes peculiar positions, and shows athetoid or choreic twitchings of one or more parts of the body. Occasionally there are convulsive seizures. These movements cease during sleep. There may be spastic paralysis. The sensory disturbances are not marked.

Mental Symptoms.—The patient may be irritable, especially at night, and frequently become delirious. Drowsiness may appear at the onset, but, as a rule, comes on after a few days. At first there is a constant desire to sleep and, finally, there is pronounced somnolence and lethargy. The patient can, as a rule, be aroused, and will answer questions and take nourishment. He is generally apathetic and indifferent.

Fever.—A moderate degree of fever is usually present, ranging from 100 to 102 deg. F. It may be associated with chilliness, or chilly sensations. In severe and fatal cases the temperature gradually rises to 106 or 107 deg. F. This is a bad prognostic sign. On the other hand, there may be no fever, even in a fatal case.

Ocular Symptoms.—Ptosis and diplopia may be the first symptoms, and are among the most frequent manifestations. Strabismus, nystagmus or photophobia are frequently seen.

Paralysis in Other Parts of the Body.—These may appear as in the initial symptoms or after several days. An arm or leg suddenly becomes weak and shows spastic paralysis.

Prognosis.—This is, of course, to be guarded, both as regards life, and as to complete recovery. The mortality figures vary between 10 and 30 per cent, as reported by various observers. Taking the mortality reports generally, it may be stated that the case fatality rate is about 10 per cent.

From the above description it will be seen that the differential diagnosis between encephalitis, poliomyelitis and botulism may be exceedingly difficult. The differentiation between encephalitis and poliomyelitis is almost impossible if the latter is of the encephalitic type. However, poliomyelitis usually has a more sudden onset and is accompanied by a higher temperature. As the encephalitic type of poliomyelitis is uncommon, involvement of the cranial nerves, such as diplopia and dysphagia speak for the encephalitis. The leucocytosis and the increased cell count in the spinal fluid help to differentiate the disease from botulism. A transient diplopia is also more suggestive of encephalitis than botulism in which the diplopia is one of the most persistent signs.

The following are important points to keep in mind when considering the diagnosis of encephalitis:

1. The onset is that of any infectious disease with vomiting, headache, fever, and general malaise. It is often abrupt, particularly in children.
2. Constipation is usually present, and is often obstinate.
3. The temperature as a rule is not high, usually ranging from 100° to 102°.
4. Lethargy, while a striking symptom, is by no means a constant one.
5. Ocular disturbances are common, particularly ptosis, diplopia, strabismus and blurred vision.
6. Cranial nerve involvement, especially of those controlling deglutition, is one of the prominent signs.

DIAGNOSTIC INVESTIGATIONS:

Location.	Condition Suspected.	Findings.
Oakland.	Smallpox.	Smallpox.
Oakland.	Smallpox.	Chickenpox.
Oakland.	Smallpox.	Smallpox.
Sacramento.	Botulism.	Encephalitis Lethargica.
Oakland.	Food Poisoning.	Encephalitis Lethargica.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS:

An investigation of typhoid fever at San Lorenzo.

An investigation of typhoid fever at Avon, Contra Costa County.

An investigation of dysentery at Oakland Recreation Camp, Tuolumne County.

An investigation of diphtheria in San Jose.

An investigation of encephalitis lethargica at Pinole.

MORBIDITY.

July, 1921, by Weeks.

Diseases	July, 9	July, 16	July, 23	July, 30	Total July, 1921	Total July, 1920
Anthrax -----				1	1	
Beriberi -----						
Cerebrospinal Meningitis -----	5	4	4		13	13
Chickenpox -----	59	70	30	25	184	146
Cholera, Asiatic -----						
Dengue -----						
Diphtheria -----	99	114	83	102	398	263
Dysentery -----	1	4	3		8	9
Encephalitis lethargica -----	1	5	5	1	12	5
Erysipelas -----	7	12	4	9	32	23
German measles -----	1	3	2		6	5
Glanders -----						
Gonorrhoea -----	75	85	119	77	356	363
Hookworm -----						
Influenza -----	5	16	3	5	29	26
Leprosy -----	1		1		2	2
Malaria -----	3	5	12	4	24	59
Measles -----	99	101	38	28	266	488
Mumps -----	37	52	32	34	155	131
Ophthalmia neonatorum -----		1		1	2	2
Paratyphoid -----	2	2	1		5	1
Pellagra -----		1	1		2	1
Plague -----						
Pneumonia -----	41	87	25	33	186	65
Poliomyelitis -----	3	3	6	11	23	4
Rabies -----						
Rocky mountain spotted fever -----	1				1	
Scarlet fever -----	52	51	44	44	191	133
Smallpox -----	59	54	28	47	188	190
Syphilis -----	68	50	70	121	309	238
Tetanus -----	2				2	3
Trachoma -----						3
Trichinosis -----						
Typhoid fever -----	26	28	17	39	110	125
Tuberculosis -----	112	150	146	192	600	617
Typhus fever -----						
Whooping cough -----	53	74	34	34	195	340
Yellow fever -----						
	812	972	708	808	3,300	3,255

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

EDWARD T. ROSS, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

At the last session of the legislature, funds were made available for the employment of additional inspectors in the Division of Sanitation. On June 1st the Board appointed Mr. W. O. Deal as inspector in this division, and on July 1st Mr. Frank G. Veatch was appointed. Both Mr. Deal and Mr. Veatch are thoroughly familiar with public health work, having had many years' experience in general sanitation in the United States Public Health Service. Mr. Deal will have his headquarters in Sacramento, and Mr. Veatch will be located in Los Angeles. During the summer, or camping months, practically all of their time will be devoted to mountain sanitation. Later, other matters pertaining to general sanitation will be undertaken.

In July, 32 summer resorts, 60 auto camp grounds, and 385 roadside camps were visited. Over 2300 miscellaneous camp notices and regulations were posted in camps and along roads and streams. Over 200 camp notices and regulations were distributed to health officers and others for posting in various localities throughout the state. In 30 of the 32 summer resorts visited it was found that the Board's recommendations had been complied with; sanitary plumbing facilities, together with septic tanks or covered cess-pools for the disposal of sewage, had been installed, food-supply rooms had been screened, and proper facilities for the care and disposal of garbage, etc., had been provided. As a result of this work, conditions were satisfactory in the following places:

Linger Long Inn, Crystal Springs, Monte Vista Inn, Emerald Bay Resort, McKinney's Resort, Brockway Resort, Tahoe Tavern, Lake Independence Resort, Tahoe Inn, Villa Resort, Tahoe Vista, Donner Lake Resort, Moana Villa, Rubicon Springs, Tahoma Resort, Pomins Resort, Fallen Leaf Lodge, Glen Alpine Springs, El Tahoe, Connolley's Bijou Inn, Young Brothers' Resort, Lakeside Park, C. G. Celio Resort, Phillip's Resort, Sayles Flat Inn, Strawberry Resort, Kyburz Resort, Pine Mound Resort, White Hall Resort, and Riverton Hotel Resort.

Improvements at the other resorts are progressing satisfactorily.

In the majority of the auto camp grounds visited it was found that the Board's regulations had been complied with. The chief fault found in the others was open privy vaults and lack of proper facilities for the care and disposal of garbage and other waste matter. Copies of the regulations were given the owners of such camps, and they willingly agreed to comply fully with the provisions thereof. Two auto camps were re-inspected; both had complied with the regulations. In one of these camps, in addition to screening the toilets and general cleaning, 20 new garbage cans were provided. Conditions and equipment were exceptionally good in the following camps:

Donner Lake, Truckee Municipal Camp, State Fish and Game Camp, Tahoe Forest Service Camp, Emerald Bay Camp, Young's Bijou Camp, Phillips' Public Camp, Black Oak Camp, Pine Grove Camp, Placerville Municipal Camp, Santa Maria Municipal Camp, Black Pepper Camp

Tracy, Atascadero Municipal Camp, San Luis Obispo Municipal Camp, and Ventura County Camp.

In going over some of the territory where camp notices had been posted in roadside camps last year, considerable improvement was noticed. Less rubbish was scattered about these camp sites.

An investigation was made of the rabies situation in Siskiyou County. About the first of the present year an outbreak of rabies occurred in the northeastern section of the county. At the request of the county officials, the State Board of Health placed a quarantine on all dogs within the area outlined by the local officials. Men were employed by the county and placed under the supervision of the county health officer to enforce the provisions of the quarantine. Within a very short time the disease was brought under control, and has now completely disappeared in the quarantined area. As near as could be ascertained, 1 coyote, 15 hogs and 10 sheep died from the disease during this outbreak.

Pursuant to complaints, investigations were made of a number of slaughter houses, hog ranches and other premises located in Yolo County; also of sewage disposal systems in El Portal, North Sacramento, Soledad and vicinity. An investigation was made of conditions of the Westwood watershed (Duck Lake). In cooperation with the Bureau of Communicable Diseases, an investigation was made of reported cases of dysentery in a municipal summer camp in the northern part of the state. In addition, 24 miscellaneous complaints were investigated, 412 various premises were inspected, and 129 sanitary resorts covering the inspection of auto camps, summer resorts, investigations, etc., were submitted.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.

Summer Resorts.

Inspected	32
Placed in sanitary condition	30
Sanitary toilets installed	50
Septic tanks installed	9
Covered cesspools provided	60
Vault toilets demolished	9
Metal garbage cans provided	268
Premises cleaned, food-rooms, etc., screened	20

Auto Camp Grounds.

Inspected	60
Complied with regulations	35
Sanitary toilets installed	47
Showers installed	32
Toilets connected with city sewer systems	12
Toilets connected with septic tanks	1
Toilets connected with covered cess-pools	15
Vault privies provided	79
Metal garbage receptacles provided	94
Camp regulations posted	333
Roadside camps inspected	385
Miscellaneous camp notices posted	2,380
Miscellaneous camp notices and camp regulations distributed to health officers	221

Investigations and Inspections.

Rabies	3
Sewage disposal systems	5
Water supplies	1
Dysentery	1
Complaints	24
Miscellaneous premises inspected	412
Sanitary reports submitted	129
Nuisances abated	419

BUREAU OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

REPORT FOR JULY, 1921.

W. H. KELLOGG, M. D., Director.

DIVISION OF THE HYGIENIC LABORATORY.

Report of Examinations Made by the California State Hygienic Laboratory During the Month of July, 1921.

Condition suspected	Posi- tive	Nega- tive	Incon- clusive	Total	Units
Anthrax -----		1		1	5
Diphtheria -----	22	499	27	728	728
Diphtheria (Virulence test) -----	2	1		3	60
Dysentery (excreta) -----		3		3	15
Gonococcus infection -----	35	64	40	139	556
Gonococcus (fixation test) -----		1		1	5
Leprosy (blood) -----		1		1	5
Malaria -----		41		41	1,025
Meningitis -----		1		1	5
Paratyphoid (Widal) -----	3	1		4	40
Plague -----		1		1	5
Rabies -----	1	4		5	250
Syphilis (Wassermann test) -----	210	938	60	1,208	6,040
Tuberculosis (sputum) -----	60	150		210	630
Tuberculosis (pus) -----	1			1	3
Typhoid (Widal test) -----	28	85	3	116	1,160
Typhoid (excreta) -----	4	48		52	320
Miscellaneous -----				2	10
Pasteur treatments -----				51	510
				2,568	11,372

DIVISION OF THE HYGIENIC LABORATORY.

Summary of Examinations Made in the California State Hygienic Laboratory During the Month of July, 1921.

Condition suspected	Posi- tive	Nega- tive	Incon- clusive	Total	Units
Main Laboratory at Berkeley:					
Anthrax -----		1		1	5
Diphtheria -----	91	211	¹ 22	324	324
Diphtheria (virulence test) -----	2	1		3	60
Dysentery (excreta) -----		3		3	15
Gonococcus infection -----	13	36	33	82	328
Gonorrhoea (fixation test) -----		1		1	5
Leprosy (blood) -----		1		1	5
Malaria -----		39		39	975
Meningitis -----		1		1	5
Paratyphoid (Widal) -----		1		1	10
Plague -----		1		1	5
Rabies -----		4		4	200
Syphilis (Wassermann test) -----	210	338	60	1,208	6,040
Tuberculosis (sputum) -----	49	114		163	489
Tuberculosis (pus) -----	1			1	3
Typhoid (Widal test) -----	16	51		67	670
Typhoid (excreta) -----	4	37		41	265
Miscellaneous -----				1	5
Pasteur treatment (inoculation) -----					
				1,942	9,409

¹No growth.

Hygienic Laboratory: Examinations for July—Continued.

Condition suspected	Posi- tive	Nega- tive	Incon- clusive	Total	Units
Southern Branch at Los Angeles:					
Diphtheria -----	108	283	²⁵ 5	396	396
Gonococcus -----	22	28	7	57	228
Malaria -----		1		1	25
Paratyphoid (Widal) -----	3			3	30
Rabies -----	1			1	50
Tuberculosis (sputum) -----	10	35		45	135
Typhoid (Widal test) -----	10	32	3	45	450
Typhoid (Feces) -----		11		11	55
Miscellaneous -----				1	5
Pasteur treatment (inoculations) -----				51	510
				611	1,884
Northern Branch at Sacramento:					
Diphtheria -----	3	5		8	8
Malaria -----		1		1	25
Tuberculosis (sputum) -----	1	1		2	6
Typhoid (Widal test) -----	2	2		4	40
Pasteur treatments (inoculations) -----					
				15	79
				2,568	11,372

²⁴ no growth.

DIVISION OF PARASITOLOGY.

C. A. KOFOID, Ph. D., Cons. Parasitologist.

Summary of Examinations Made in the Division of Parasitology During the Month of July, 1921.

Total specimens examined -----	220
Total examinations for protozoa -----	173
Total examinations for worms -----	170
Positive examinations—	
Protozoa:	
Endamoeba dysenteriae -----	26
Conselmania -----	11
Flagellates:	
Giardia -----	2
Chilomastix -----	3
Trichimonas -----	1
Worms:	
Hookworm -----	1
Trichuris -----	1

PREVENTIVE THERAPEUTICS.

Pasteur Treatments for the Prevention of Rabies by the State Hygienic Laboratory
During the Month of July, 1921.

	Treatment commenced	Treatment completed
Main Laboratory at Berkeley.....	0	0
Northern Branch at Sacramento.....	0	0
Southern Branch at Los Angeles.....	2	3
Laboratory of Sacramento Board of Health, by deputized bacteriologist	0	0
Laboratory of San Francisco Board of Health, by deputized bacteriologist	0	0
Laboratory of Los Angeles Board of Health, by deputized bacteriologist	3	3
Laboratory of San Diego City Board of Health, by deputized bacteriologist	0	0
Laboratory of Letterman General Hospital, Presidio, by deputized bacteriologist.....	0	1
Laboratory of United States Naval Hospital, Mare Island, by deputized bacteriologist.....	0	0

Vaccine Issued by the State Hygienic Laboratory During the Month of July, 1921.

Mixed typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine:

Number of physicians and institutions to whom vaccine was sent.. 3
Amount of vaccine sent..... 328 c. c.

Opthalmia Neonatorum Prophylactic Outfits Distributed During the Month of
July, 1921.

Number of outfits, containing two ampoules each, issued..... 380

PUBLIC HEALTH INSTRUCTION.

Participation in Instruction in Public Health During July, 1921.

Main Laboratory at Berkeley:

Bacteriological instruction outfits received..... 1
Bacteriological instruction outfits sent out..... 0

BUREAU OF TUBERCULOSIS.

REPORT FOR JULY, 1921.

EDYTHE TATE-THOMPSON, Director.

So many measures affecting tuberculosis have been introduced in the different legislatures this past year, that prospects for better tuberculosis control might look brighter were it not for the ever increasing problem of the ex-service man.

This district has carried the heaviest load, and carried it well, but the morale of many of the best institutions has been broken down and disrupted. At the time when the man needs consideration and care he has all too frequently forfeited it by his refusal to obey the rules of the sanatorium, or by his constant desire to migrate to the next place. So many times the past year in the hospitals where civilians and ex-service men have taken their cure together, the civilians, sometimes with an equal chance, have improved for the obvious reason that they drew no compensation for their disability. Instead, the future looming ahead of them with economic pressure makes them realize the full necessity for making every effort to recover. They may be poor in this world's goods compared with the ex-service man who, waiting for his compensation, has planned in his mind exactly what he will do when it comes. He will go in town, spend his money, and what is worse, spend his strength and, of course, he pays a far greater price than any back compensation the government may give him.

The summer of 1919 I would prefer to forget, except for an incident or two. The bureau began its round up of ex-service men, and day after day was spent in writing and interviewing the boys. One morning a fine, clean cut young fellow came in all smiles with three of the bureau's letters in his hand, and announced that he was answering them in person to see what it was all about. "I'm a pretty good boxer, and I don't believe anything can be the matter with me," he said. "But you were discharged from the navy on account of tuberculosis?" I asked. He replied that he had been, and promptly went over and enlisted in the army and about six months later was discharged. Before the day was over he had brought in six other boys, and two days later all but one left to begin their cure.

It took frequent visits to Palo Alto, it took conferences on the side to impress them with the necessity for following the doctor's instructions, it took some special trips when some one of them wrote in that he wanted us to come up and tell him again that skill in "beating it back to life" was the biggest game they could play, but as all things end, so did the treatment, and the Federal Board began their training, and last winter, going to the movies one evening I came across two of them getting out of a Ford on their way also to be entertained. They had married fine girls and were on a ranch working it together, and best of all they were well. "Never better," said my boxer friend.

Then this May, returning one day to the office, I found a man, emaciated, his overalls were worn and dirty, he needed a shave and, as I asked him what we could do for him, he looked up and said, "Don't you

remember me?" I answered, "No, I don't." "I'm one of the boys who came in with ——— and those fellows. I wouldn't believe you, and now," he said, "I'm down and out. What can you do for me?" So I wired for a bed for him and now, with his chance gone, he must spend the days that are left in bed, making a fight that was started too late.

There are a number of counties in this state that will have to answer for delaying their building of a sanatorium. Good roads and bridges are a necessity, but the right to live is far greater, and since no county taxpayers in this state have objected to the cost of a sanatorium, there is little excuse for delaying when we know that the delay means the price of human lives.

The bureau has helped with two very interesting surveys this past year, one on migration of nonresident tuberculous indigents, when 3000 cases were studied in Los Angeles, and the other a nutrition survey of the children in the San Francisco schools. The director has met with San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, Imperial and Sonoma county supervisors, and the regular routine of the inspection of the hospitals continues.

Ahwahnee, the Madera, Merced and Stanislaus County beautiful sanatorium, is having its bed capacity doubled this summer. A medical building, nurses' home and cottage for the doctor are also being built.

Springville, Kings and Tulare County, is adding a new sound proof infirmary, an additional sleeping unit and nurses' home.

Santa Barbara, a children's building.

San Bernardino, a sleeping unit for women.

Kern County has completed its children's unit.

Los Angeles has appropriated money for additional buildings at Olive View, and Los Angeles County can now boast of drawing subsidy for the largest number of beds in the state.

San Francisco is continuing its search for a site. It is well for the other counties operating hospitals that the same method was not adopted for the entire state. This delay is particularly sad because, it is not a broad statement to make, there is probably no city in the world operating a better tuberculosis hospital than the one the San Francisco Board of Health is now operating.

Weimar, the eleven joint county sanatorium, has also increased its bed capacity.

HOSPITALS INSPECTED :

San Diego.
Los Angeles.
Olive View.
Burbank Preventorium.
Santa Barbara.
San Francisco.
Sunshine Preventorium
Rest Haven Preventorium.

Weimar.
Santa Clara.
Shasta.
San Diego.
Orange.
San Bernardino.
One site for Santa Rosa.
Two sites for San Francisco.

BUREAU OF SOCIAL HYGIENE.

REPORT FOR JULY, 1921.

MRS. ELIZABETH McMANUS, Director.

During the month of July arrangements were made for a series of lectures on Social Hygiene for the nurses' training schools in San Francisco and the bay district. Also, considerable work has been done in several communities in an effort to organize venereal disease clinics where same are necessary. One clinic, which was closed, was reopened with a full-time nurse whose salary will be paid by the community.

The bureau assisted in placing two social workers in clinics to replace the workers who have returned to the universities for further education along social lines.

The work of the bureau is increasing and constant demands are made for assistance, not only from the centers of population, but also from the smaller communities.

There is an increase in the number of cases reported by private physicians over last month's report, and further cooperation in this matter will be much appreciated by the bureau.

SUMMARY REPORT FOR PERIOD, JULY 1 TO JULY 31, 1921.

Reports from the following clinics received by the Bureau:

Boyle Avenue Dispensary, (adults), Los Angeles.	
Boyle Avenue Dispensary, (children), Los Angeles.	
Graves Memorial Dispensary, Los Angeles.	
Los Angeles City Clinic, Los Angeles.	
Good Cheer Club, San Jose.	
Fresno County Hospital, Fresno.	
Stockton City Clinic, Stockton.	
Department of Public Health, San Francisco.	
Stanford Medical Clinic, San Francisco.	
Alameda Public Health Center, Oakland.	
Number of new cases admitted to clinics during July-----	367
Number of cases treated-----	1,976
Number of treatments given-----	3,481
Visits to clinics for treatment, examination and advice-----	4,744
Cases discharged or discontinued treatment-----	374
Number of new cases brought into clinic by Social Worker-----	144
Number of cases reported by physicians:	
Syphilis -----	289
Gonorrhoea -----	351
Number ampoules arsphenamine distributed by the Bureau-----	60
Number free treatments administered by clinics in July-----	120
Number of treatments administered by clinics-----	1,158
Laboratory examinations:	
Wassermann tests -----	2,577
Microscopic examinations for gonorrhoea-----	423
Requests for pamphlets received-----	64
Pamphlets distributed-----	2,338
Number lectures given----- 12 Attendance -----	755
Number film showings with talk----- 10 Attendance -----	1,305
Number film showings----- 6 Attendance -----	585
Number exhibits shown----- 2 Attendance -----	200
Number of visits made by Social Workers of Bureau:	
(a) To cities (10,000 population and over)-----	10
(b) To rural communities (under 10,000)-----	20

ARSENOBENZOL REPORT, JULY, 1921.

Ampoules distributed by the Bureau to:

Good Cheer Club -----	12
Pasadena Dispensary -----	12
Stanford Medical -----	24
Riverside County Hospital -----	12
	<hr/>
	60

Number of treatments given by:

Orange County Health Center -----	12
Good Cheer Club -----	8
Stanford Medical -----	67
Riverside County Dispensary -----	1
Boyle Avenue Dispensary -----	32
	<hr/>
	120

Treatments received:

14 patients received 1 treatment -----	14
7 patients received 2 treatments -----	14
2 patients received 3 treatments -----	6
8 patients received 4 treatments -----	32
1 patient received 5 treatments -----	5
2 patients received 6 treatments -----	12
3 patients received 7 treatments -----	21
2 patients received 8 treatments -----	16
	<hr/>
	120

Patients receiving treatment:

School children -----	23
Housewives -----	2
Laborers -----	4
Infants -----	10
	<hr/>
	39

Patients treated at:

Orange County Health Center -----	5
Stanford Medical -----	14
Good Cheer -----	5
Riverside Clinic -----	1
Boyle Avenue -----	14
	<hr/>
	39

Total number of ampoules distributed to date ----- 23,022

Total number of treatment cards received to date ----- 23,085

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

REPORT FOR JUNE, 1921.

L. E. Ross, State Registrar.

There was a decrease of 249 deaths registered during the present month, continuing the very favorable mortality record observed throughout the present year. The annual death rate for the first half of this year is 11.6, compared with 12.0 for the same period last year. One feature of the June mortality is the sharp decline in deaths from tuberculosis.

A slight decrease in the number of births was noted, both as compared with last month and June of last year, but delayed returns will probably more than cover the discrepancy. The annual birth rate for the first half of 1920 was 18.9. For the same period this year incomplete returns show a rate of 19.1.

The marriage returns for June indicate that the present month does not equal the high record established last year. The indicated rates are 18.7 and 17.2, for June, 1920 and 1921, respectively, but delayed returns will doubtless bring this month's record close to last year. June marriages this year brought the daily average from 105 to 123 for the first six months of the year.

	June		Indicated annual rate—June		January to June, 1921		
					Number	Annual rate	Daily average
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1921	1921	1921
Births -----	5,494	5,359	18.9	19.1	34,352	19.1	190
Deaths -----	3,471	3,467	12.0	11.6	23,942	13.3	132
Marriages ----	5,418	5,151	18.7	17.2	22,317	12.4	123

NOTE.—The above table includes tabulated returns only.

There was a decrease of 3 in the number of deaths from diphtheria, bringing the mortality record for this disease to the lowest point since September of last year. The present month with 41 deaths is, however, considerably higher than June, of last year. The mortality from diphtheria has thus far shown little tendency toward reduction to the low record of 1919.

Fourteen deaths from measles were reported this month. Last month there were 26. June, last year, there were 11. The general trend of mortality from measles during the first half of 1921 has been upward.

There were 15 deaths from scarlet fever this month. With the exception of last March, this is the highest monthly record in over three years. In June, last year, there were four deaths from this disease.

Deaths from tuberculosis decreased from 484 in May to 401 in June. This is considerably lower than the corresponding month in either 1920 or 1919.

Mortality from pneumonia continued to decrease during the present month. There has been a steady rapid decrease in deaths from this cause since January. One hundred seventy-one deaths were reported this month. In June, last year, there were 196.

Deaths from diarrhea and enteritis during the present month increased to 123, but the seasonal rise this year has not been as severe as last year. In June, last year, 153 deaths were reported. In 1919, June marked the peak of mortality from this cause for the year. In 1920,

the peak came in August. Thus far in 1921 the trend of mortality resembles 1919 more closely than 1920.

Seventeen deaths from typhoid fever during this month equals the June record of two years ago. In June, last year, 10 deaths were reported.

The decrease in infant deaths noted during May was continued during June, a total of 361 deaths having been registered. The infant mortality rate for the month was 67.4, the lowest for any month this year, and lower than any month during the first half of last year.

Monthly comparison of rates with last year follows:

	1920	1921
January -----	74.1	86.4
February -----	88.9	73.7
March -----	81.3	70.2
April -----	75.8	77.7
May -----	81.5	69.5
June -----	81.9	67.4

Infant deaths by principal causes for June were:

	Number	Per cent
Communicable diseases -----	42	11.6
Diseases respiratory system -----	38	10.5
Diseases digestive system -----	86	23.8
Congenital causes -----	176	48.8
All other causes -----	19	5.3
Total -----	361	100.0

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES—CALIFORNIA.

Provisional Data for Month of June, 1921.

	Total deaths	Per cent of total
All causes -----	3,467	100.0
1. Typhoid -----	17	0.5
2. Malaria -----	3	0.1
3. Smallpox -----		
4. Measles -----	14	0.4
5. Scarlet fever -----	15	0.4
6. Whooping cough -----	23	0.7
7. Diphtheria -----	41	1.2
8. Influenza -----	28	0.8
9. Dysentery -----	7	0.2
10. Poliomyelitis (acute) -----	3	0.1
11. Encephalitis lethargica -----	5	0.1
12. Meningococcus meningitis -----	6	0.2
13. Tuberculosis, lungs -----	355	10.2
14. Tuberculosis, other -----	46	1.3
15. Venereal diseases -----	31	0.9
16. Other general epidemic diseases -----	20	0.6
17. Cancer -----	318	9.2
18. Other general diseases -----	121	3.5
19. Diseases of nervous system -----	382	11.0
20. Diseases of circulatory system -----	592	17.1
21. Pneumonia -----	171	4.9
22. Other diseases of respiratory system -----	46	1.3
23. Diarrhea and enteritis under 2 years -----	99	2.9
24. Diarrhea and enteritis over 2 years -----	21	0.7
25. Other diseases of digestive system -----	146	4.2
26. Nephritis -----	312	9.0
27. Other non-venereal, genito-urinary system -----	42	1.2
28. The puerperal state -----	44	1.3
29. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue -----	11	0.3
30. Diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion -----	7	0.2
31. Malformations -----	36	1.0
32. Early infancy -----	137	4.0
33. Senility -----	34	1.0
34. Suicide -----	64	1.8
35. Other external causes -----	265	7.6
36. Ill defined and unknown -----	2	0.1

BUREAU OF SANITARY ENGINEERING.

REPORT FOR JULY, 1921.

RALPH HILSCHER, Director.

Plans and reports received by Bureau:

Hermosa Beach, final plans for sewage disposal plant.
Arcadia Balloon School, plans of proposed outfall sewer.
Davis, final sewage disposal plans.
Dinuba, preliminary report on sewage disposal.

Permit applications received:

Hermosa Beach, to dispose of settled sewage into the Pacific Ocean.
Sunnyvale, to tap sewer on A. E. Curtner Ranch north of Sunnyvale, for irrigation of alfalfa.
Madera, to operate new well and construct a pumping plant.

Permits granted:

Hermosa Beach, to dispose of settled sewage into the Pacific Ocean from an outfall discharging 22 feet below mean low low water at the end of the municipal pier.

Complaints received:

Porterville, sewage disposal.
Dutch Flat, quality of water.
Fair Oaks, quality of water.
Maricopa, quality of water furnished by West Side Water Company.
Bowman, Lincoln Highway plunge.
Turlock swimming ditch.
Taft, Buena Vista plunge.
Berkeley, garbage collection.
Venice, broken sewer outfall and discharge of sewage on bathing beach.
Redondo, bathing in Redondo sewage lake.
Alhambra, complaint of mosquitoes breeding in water ditches which receive discharge water from swimming pool.
Ventura, Girls' School, odors from septic tank.
Pomona, Pacific Colony, complains of septic tank odors.

Inspections made:

St. Helena, sewage disposal.
Calistoga, sewage disposal.
Veterans' Home, Yountville, sewage disposal.
Ceres, Manteca, Patterson, Fowler, Selma, Exeter, Porterville, Sonoma State Home, plant of Alfred Ice Cream Company, Tipton—sewage disposal.
East San Jose, septic tank.
Sunnyvale, sewer farm.
Activated sludge plant site for Verdugo Canyon.
Camp Baldy, sewage disposal.
Pomona, sewer farm.
Colton, sewer farm.
San Bernardino, sewer farm and site of proposed treatment plant near Warm Creek.
Patton, sewer farm and proposed location of septic tank.
Redlands, disposal site.
Arlington-Riverside sewer farm.
Box Springs Hospital, proposed site for septic tank and sub-surface drainage.
East San Pedro, site of screening plant at Terminal Island.
Los Alamitos, sugar refinery, inspected screen supplying basins and outfall.
Redondo disposal area.
Long Beach, sewage screen.
Ventura, sewer outfall and bathing beach.
San Luis Obispo, sewer farm and tanks.
Santa Barbara, screen and sludge disposal.
Venice, beach contamination.
Arcadia, Doten tank, sprinkling filter and new outfall.
Glendale, proposed business district sewer system.
St. Helena, water supply.
San Jose, Santa Clara County tuberculosis preventorium, proposed spring and creek water supply.
El Verano, water supply.
Los Banos, Dos Palos, Maricopa, Auburn, Dutch Flat, Colfax, Newcastle, Loomis, Roseville—water supplies.
Ojai, Ojai Power Company, well supply.

Port San Luis, wells of Murray Water Company, supplying Pacific Coast Steamship boats and Pacific Coast Railway.

Ventura, intake of water system and filter.

San Luis Obispo, entire water system and emergency sources.

Santa Barbara, entire system, excepting Gibraltar reservoir.

El Segundo, water system.

Glendale, new reservoir in Verdugo Canyon, and chlorinator.

Ontario, water supply from city sources and from San Antonio Power Company.

Huntington Beach, new wells and possible spring sources of water supply.

Box Springs, tunnel water supply.

Urbita Hot Springs, swimming pool.

Colton, swimming pool.

San Bernardino, private pool for use of Japanese.

San Jose, Hotel Vendome plunge.

Bowman, Lincoln Highway plunge.

Taft, Buena Vista plunge.

Fresno, Fresno natatorium.

Turlock, swimming ditch.

Berkeley, Y. M. C. A.

Oakland Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and Piedmont baths.

Conferences:

With Lakeport property owner, re complaint of his sewage disposal.

With city engineer, re formation of sanitary district at Susanville.

City Engineer of Delano, re sewage disposal.

City Clerk of Taft, re sewage disposal.

City Manager of Bakersfield, re sewage disposal.

City Engineer of Visalia, re sewage disposal.

Consulting Engineer of Fresno, re sewage disposal.

City Clerk and City Engineer of Davis, re sewage disposal.

With Director of State Institutions, re sewage disposal, Sonoma State Home.

With Engineer of Pacific Gas and Electric Company, re chlorination of water supplies.

With President of Fair Oaks Irrigation District, re quality of water supplied Fair Oaks.

With engineers, re Sunnyvale outfall extension.

With property owner of San Jose, re proposed development of private spring supply near Mount Hamilton; also proposed swimming pool.

With Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Newman, re proposed swimming pool.

With Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Porterville, re proposed swimming pool.

With Mayor of Ojai and Manager of Ojai Power Company, re water supply and sewage disposal problems of the new city.

With City Engineer, Ventura, re design of Imhoff tank.

With County Sanitary Inspector, re sewage disposal of a camp at mouth of Topango Canyon.

With City Manager of Santa Barbara, re plans for additional water distribution facilities.

With General Secretary of Y. M. C. A., Long Beach, in re proposed pool.

With Dr. Gage, re incorporation of Placentia to secure sewerage facilities.

With Health Officer of Eagle Rock, re water supply from new wells.

With Engineer of Laguna Beach, re design of sewers and sewage disposal.

With Trustee of Seal Beach, re improvements at Imhoff tank.

With Los Angeles official, general discussion of garbage and sewage problems in Los Angeles County.

With designing engineer, re proposed sewerage improvements at Coronado.

With member of Los Angeles Sewer Department, re plans for East San Pedro sewerage and waste disposal.

With city officials of Pomona, re proposed sewer system extensions.

With County Surveyor, Riverside, re general conditions at Blythe.

With Dr. Woodward of Capistrano, re formation of sewer district.

With owner of water supply at Thermal, re quality of water.

Reports completed by Bureau:

El Verano, water supply.

El Verano, sources of infection of typhoid fever.

Hermosa Beach, sewage disposal.

Miscellaneous:

Sanitary survey of San Antonio Canyon.

Inspection of sources of infection of typhoid fever at El Verano.

Special series of samples analyzed to determine the effect of cannery waste on activated sludge process at Turlock.

Model of swimming pool, for exhibition purposes, is under construction.

LABORATORY WORK.

Los Angeles Office:

Bacteriological examinations of water	118
Chemical examinations of water (partial)	112

Berkeley Office:

Bacteriological examinations of water	291
Chemical examinations of water (partial)	302
Bacteriological examinations of sewage	3
Sanitary chemical examinations of sewage	4
Examination of sludge	1
Total samples submitted	310

BUREAU OF FOODS AND DRUGS.

REPORT FOR JULY, 1921.

E. J. LEA, M. S., Director.

One hundred and sixty-two samples of foods, drugs and miscellaneous materials were received at the laboratory during the month of July.

Official.		Unofficial.	
Beverages	8	Beverages	2
Cocoa and chocolate	2	Eggs—frozen	1
Confectionery	5	Fruits	3
Eggs—powdered	5	Gelatine	7
Egg meats—frozen	5	Ice cream	5
Feeds	3	Milk	1
Fruits	4	Nuts	1
Gelatine	12	Squash	1
Jelly	1	Syrup	1
Ice cream	14		
Macaroni	7		22
Meats	5	State Institutions.	
Milk	2	Butter	4
Noodles	6	Cereals	2
Sugar	2	Cocoa	1
Syrup	18	Feeds	12
	99	Flour	2
		Fruits	2
		Gelatine	1
		Spices	5
		Syrup	2
		Tankage	1
			32
		Total officials	108
		Total unofficials	22
		Total state institutions	32
			162
Miscellaneous.			
Camphorated oil	4		
Citrate of magnesia	1		
Glue	1		
Ginger ale—aromatic	1		
Kwicklite	1		
Tincture iodine	1		
	9		
Total official samples	108	Total	162

ARTICLES OF FOOD CONDEMNED UPON PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATION AS UNFIT FOR FOOD—JULY, 1921.

Material	Amount	Condition	Locality	Disposition
Blackberry preserves	29 14-oz. tins	Mouldy and unfit	Berkeley	Dumped.
Blackberry jam	4 1-oz. tins	Mouldy and unfit	Berkeley	Dumped.
Blackberry jam	14 cases 24 1-lb. jars	Mouldy and unfit	San Francisco	Dumped.
Blackberry jam	57 1-lb. jars	Mouldy and unfit	San Francisco	Dumped.
Canned pumpkin	1,296 No. 10 tins	Contained excess salts of tin	Oakland	Dumped.
Dried figs	425 lbs.	Smutty	San Francisco	Dumped.
Evaporated apples	400 lbs.	Wormy and dirty	Sacramento	Dumped.
Fig marmalade	48 3-oz. jars	Mouldy and unfit	Berkeley	Dumped.
Frozen egg yolks	350 lbs.	Decomposed	San Francisco	Dumped.

CONVICTIONS UNDER FOODS AND DRUGS ACT REPORTED DURING JULY, 1921.

Name of article	Offense	Accused dealer	Locality	Result
Chopped meat	Adulterated	Sanitary Market	Venice	Fined \$35.
Macaroni	Mislabeled	Oakland Macaroni Company	Oakland	Fined 5.
Maple fudge	Adulterated and mislabeled	Boston Confectionery	Los Angeles	Fined 35.
Noodles	Adulterated and mislabeled	Oakland Macaroni Company	Oakland	Fined 5.

CASES REFERRED TO DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AT JULY MEETING—Continued.

Material	Offense	Dealer	Locality
Apple cider	Adulterated and mislabeled	W. Wilson	San Francisco.
Aromatic ginger cordial	Adulterated and mislabeled	The Webber Chemical Company	Los Angeles.
Aztec treatment	Mislabeled	Juan De Dios Garay	Los Angeles.
Camphorated oil	Adulterated	Owens Valley Drug Company	Bishop.
Camphorated oil	Adulterated	Jacobson's Drug Store	Big Pine.
Camphorated oil	Adulterated	J. E. Jones	Palmdale.
Camphorated oil	Adulterated	West Side Drug Store	Taft.
Cherry	Adulterated	Santa Fe Pharmacy	Fresno.
Cherry syrup	Adulterated and mislabeled	Pete Seavich and Jno Sekul	Sacramento.
Cherry syrup	Adulterated and mislabeled	Pig and Whistle	Oakland.
Chopped meat	Adulterated and mislabeled	Louis Kouretas	Marysville.
Chopped meat	Adulterated	City Meat Market	Livingston.
Chopped meat	Adulterated	El Dorado Meat Company	Stockton.
Chopped meat	Adulterated	El Dorado Meat Company	Stockton.
Chopped meat	Adulterated	Hensley Brothers	Bakersfield.
Chopped meat	Adulterated	Davis Meat Company	Stockton.
Chopped meat	Adulterated	Davis Meat Company	Stockton.
Chopped meat	Adulterated	Bernard Stomps & Son	Huntington Park.
Chopped meat	Adulterated	Central Market	Los Angeles.
Chopped meat	Adulterated	Pioneer Market	Riverside
Chopped meat	Adulterated	Central Market	Los Angeles.
Chopped meat	Adulterated	Archers Grocery and Market	Los Angeles.
Chopped meat	Adulterated	College Avenue Market	Oakland.
Chopped meat	Adulterated	Geo. Nicholau Meat Market	Marysville.
Chopped meat	Adulterated	Bishop Market	Bishop.
Chopped meat	Adulterated	Pacific Cooperative League	Maricopa.
Cider vinegar	Adulterated and mislabeled	San Diego Relish Company	San Diego.
Citrate of magnesia	Adulterated	Weaver's Pharmacy	Los Angeles.
Citrate of magnesia	Adulterated	Nichi-Bei Drug Company	Fresno.
Citrate of magnesia	Adulterated	Santa Fe Pharmacy	Fresno.
Grape syrup	Adulterated and mislabeled	Joe Gianelli Company	Stockton.
Grape tablets	Adulterated and mislabeled	Cosmopolitan Distributing Co.	San Francisco.
Hamburger	Adulterated and mislabeled	Lucky Cafe	Stockton.
Henderson's vegicura tablets	Mislabeled	Henderson's Vegicura Company	Los Angeles.
Macaroni	Adulterated and mislabeled	Italian Macaroni Company	Oakland.
Manchurian shelled walnuts	Adulterated and mislabeled	Henry M. Lekas	Oakland.

Manchurian shelled walnuts	Adulterated and mislabeled	Henry M. Lekas	Oakland.
Manchurian walnuts	Adulterated and mislabeled	Fred Horst	Alameda.
Manchurian walnuts	Adulterated and mislabeled	Fred Horst	Alameda.
Maple syrup	Adulterated and mislabeled	Pig and Whistle	Oakland.
Noodles	Adulterated and mislabeled	Asia Noodle and Macaroni Factory	Fresno.
Orangeade	Adulterated and mislabeled	A. Ghilotti	San Rafael.
Orange tablets	Adulterated and mislabeled	Cosmopolitan Distributing Co.	San Francisco.
Pure cider vinegar	Adulterated and mislabeled	H. H. Extract and Syrup Company	San Francisco.
Pure crushed orange	Adulterated and mislabeled	Chas. Bigley	San Jose.
Pork sausage	Adulterated	Bernard Stomps & Son	Huntington Park.
Pork sausage	Adulterated	Central Market	Los Angeles.
Pork sausage	Adulterated	Pioneer Market	Riverside.
Pork sausage	Adulterated	Bishop Market	Bishop.
Raspberry syrup	Adulterated and mislabeled	Louis Brant	Martinez.
Raspberry syrup	Adulterated and mislabeled	R. C. Curtis and Tom Brooks	Martinez.
Raspberry syrup	Adulterated and mislabeled	California Wholesale Beverage Co.	Los Angeles.
Sol. citrate magnesia	Adulterated and mislabeled	Nippon Drug Company	San Francisco.
Special 77	Adulterated and mislabeled	Pioneer Market	Porterville.
Strawberry syrup	Adulterated and mislabeled	K. Kocories	Pinole.
Strawberry syrup	Adulterated and mislabeled	Chas. Orel	San Jose.
Sweet oil	Adulterated	Weaver's Pharmacy	Los Angeles.
Vanilla ice cream	Adulterated and mislabeled	Pig and Whistle Company	Oakland.
Vanilla syrup	Adulterated and mislabeled	Columbia Billiard Parlor	Martinez.

MATERIAL IN COLD STORAGE JULY, 1921.

Beer -----	188½	bbls.	Horseradish -----	76,362	lbs.
Beverages, misc. -----	6,439	pkgs.	Ice cream -----	495	gals.
Beverages, cereal -----	116½	bbls.	Juices -----	4,680	lbs.
Berry pulp -----	3,217	lbs.	Lard -----	33,972	lbs.
Butter -----	1,076,093	lbs.	Meats:		
Candy -----	103,598	lbs.	Beef -----	102,143	lbs.
Cereals -----	58,345	lbs.	Cured -----	3	lbs.
Cheese -----	2,132,735	lbs.	Misc. -----	1,496,112	lbs.
Chili -----	66,823	lbs.	Mutton -----	9,246	lbs.
Cider -----	7,930	bbls.	Pork -----	503,279	lbs.
Compound -----	3,399	lbs.	Reindeer meat -----	13,850	lbs.
Cooking fats -----	38,516	lbs.	Sausage -----	350	lbs.
Cream -----	5,020	lbs.	Spare ribs -----	11,876	lbs.
Eggs -----	7,656,287	doz.	Sweetbreads -----	600	lbs.
Eggs, frozen -----	243,353	lbs.	Milk -----	252,515	lbs.
Eggmeat -----	481,082	lbs.	Mincemeat -----	15,516	lbs.
Eggs, powdered -----	4,600	lbs.	Molasses -----	1,858	lbs.
Fish:			Mushrooms -----	18,116	lbs.
Dried -----	275,943	lbs.	Nucoa -----	41,490	lbs.
Fresh -----	330,389	lbs.	Nuts -----	455,263	lbs.
Misc. -----	580,810	lbs.	Nutmeats -----	101,864	lbs.
Pickled -----	14,306	lbs.	Oleomargarine -----	5,858	lbs.
Smoked -----	130,310	lbs.	Peanuts -----	225	lbs.
Flour -----	24,547	lbs.	Pectin -----	15,000	lbs.
Fruit:			Poi -----	500	lbs.
Apples -----	1,403,670	lbs.	Poultry:		
Apricots -----	7,366	lbs.	Chickens -----	101,140	lbs.
Berries -----	50,711	lbs.	Ducks -----	6,750	lbs.
Cranberries -----	1,800	lbs.	Fowl -----	36,631	lbs.
Dates -----	66	lbs.	Guineas -----	1,800	lbs.
Grapes -----	5,600	lbs.	Misc. -----	1,463,713	lbs.
Grape Fruit -----	43	boxes	Squabs -----	2,750	lbs.
Loganberries -----	78	lbs.	Turkeys -----	31,140	lbs.
Melons -----	60	lbs.	Rice -----	178	lbs.
Misc. -----	981,844	lbs.	Salt -----	6,627	lbs.
Oranges -----	79	boxes	Sauerkraut -----	29,010	lbs.
Pears -----	10,080	lbs.	Vegetables:		
Plums -----	512	boxes	Artichokes -----	1	box
Prunes -----	3,803	lbs.	Asparagus -----	1,139	lbs.
Raisins -----	60,771	lbs.	Cauliflower -----	1,200	lbs.
Strawberries -----	365,738	lbs.	Celery -----	2,661	lbs.
Tangerines -----	20	boxes	Garlic -----	121	lbs.
Fruit, canned -----	3,336	pkgs.	Misc. -----	50,957	lbs.
Fruit, dried -----	707,527	lbs.	Onions -----	7,478,823	lbs.
Fruit, frozen -----	18,840	lbs.	Parsley -----	300	lbs.
Fruit, preserved -----	304,040	lbs.	Peppers -----	120,244	lbs.
Fruit, pulp -----	301,664	lbs.	Potatoes -----	1,861,511	lbs.
Grape juice -----	167	bbls.	Radishes -----	600	lbs.
Hops -----	11,136	lbs.	String Beans -----	150	lbs.

BUREAU OF CHILD HYGIENE.

REPORT FOR JULY, 1921.

ETHEL M. WATTERS, M. D., Director.

During the last of July the members of the staff of this bureau were busy completing plans for the eleven conferences to be held in Stanislaus, El Dorado, Tuolumne, Calaveras and Amador counties from the 17th to the 29th of August. No conferences or talks have ever been held in these communities before and it is desired that these be a great success. The services of our own dental hygienist are not yet available and the bureau is again trespassing on Miss Greenwood's vacation time, taking her with us to give toothbrush drills, demonstrate oral prophylaxis and impress upon mothers the value of clean mouths.

The bureau has grown during this year and with the addition of a new member our old room, No. 216, will be entirely too small to allow any office work to be successfully accomplished, so that we move to a new room on the same floor, giving us greater space.

The California State Nurses' Association met in San Francisco this year with the State Public Health Nurses' Association, and out of all the meetings and discussions the outsider drew this one conclusion, that nursing is becoming specialized and that even public health nursing has its separate divisions no less important than the whole. Until this group was called together no one realized that the public health nurses were so many or so strong. They brought to the convention a healthy tan and a clear vision born of the out-of-doors. Miss Clary was elected the president of the California state organization for public health nursing for the coming year.

In accordance with our plan of cooperation with the Children's Department of the State Board of Control, we visited the Grass Valley Orphanage accompanied by Miss Orcutt. There were 50 boys and 61 girls present at the two schools; each one was weighed and measured and had a complete physical examination, including a Snellin eye test. The oral hygiene was so poor that the services of Miss Platt, our dental hygienist, were promised. Dr. Carl Jones had the enlarged, diseased tonsils marked for examination, and at the time we were there he removed them from ten children. Milk and green foods were evidently too scarce in the diets of the children. They showed evidence of too much starch. There were 26 per cent of the boys underweight for their height and age, and 29 per cent of the girls. It was noted that the boys had greater freedom than the girls and that they seemed happier. Plans will be formulated at once to correct the oral hygiene and later dietary changes will be urged.

Further arrangements are being consummated to survey the children in some of the orphanages in the southern part of the state.

The Children's Year Committee accepted an invitation to listen to a resumé of the work accomplished by the bureau during the past eighteen months. Since Children's Year closed this committee has not been gathered together to discuss statewide activities in child welfare. The members consented to act in an advisory capacity in the event that the Sheppard-Towner bill becomes a law.

During this month four talks were given, two to future public health workers, one of them to Mrs. Max West's class and the other to Dr. Brown's class.

BUREAU OF REGISTRATION OF NURSES.

REPORT FOR JULY, 1921.

ANNA C. JAMMÉ, R. N., Director.

A New Curriculum for Schools of Nursing.

Section 4, of the amended registration act, provides for a minimum course of instruction covering a period of twenty-eight months and additional courses. The minimum course is arranged in seven sessions of four months each, and beginning with a preparatory of four months as will be seen by the accompanying schedule. The additional courses cover a period of eight months and are intended as an extension of the minimum course to prepare students for the special branches of nursing as will be seen by the accompanying schedule:

THEORY.		PRACTICE.	
Preparatory Period (16 Weeks).		Preparatory Period (16 Weeks).	
	Hours		4 Hours Daily.
Anatomy and Physiology-----	32	Bed Making.	
Bacteriology-----	8	Care of Patient's Room, Bath, Bedside	
Personal Hygiene-----	8	Tables.	
Applied Chemistry-----	16	Cleaning Utensils.	
Nutrition and Cookery-----	64	Surgical Supply Room.	
Nursing Procedures		Bed Baths.	
(including bandaging)-----	64	Patient's Evening Toilet.	
Drugs and Solutions-----	16	Taking Temperature, Pulse, Respiration.	
Ethics of Nursing-----	8	Giving Enemata and Douches.	
Total-----	184	Serving Meals.	
		Total, 384 Hours.	
First Junior Session (16 Weeks).		First Junior Session (16 Weeks).	
	Hours		7-8 Hours Daily.
Anatomy and Physiology-----	16	General Medical and Surgical Nursing.	
Medical Nursing		Diet Kitchen.	
(including Diseases of the Skin)	16		
Materia Medica-----	16		
Diet in Disease-----	8		
Surgical Nursing-----	8		
Total-----	64	Total, 758 hours.	
Intersession (16 Weeks).		Intersession (16 Weeks).	
			7-8 Hours Daily.
		General Medical and Surgical Nursing.	
		Night Duty—One Month.	
		Vacation—Two Weeks.	
		Total, 768 Hours.	
Second Junior Session (16 Weeks).		Second Junior Session (16 Weeks).	
	Hours		7-8 Hours Daily.
Surgical Nursing		Surgical Nursing.	
(including Orthopedics and Gyne-		Dressing and Emergency Rooms.	
cology)-----	12	Operating Room.	
Operation Room Technique-----	8		
Elements of Clinical Pathology			
(including Examination of Urine)	8		
Communicable Diseases			
(including Tuberculosis and Vene-			
real Diseases)-----	12		
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat-----	6		
Total-----	46	Total, 768 Hours	

THEORY.		PRACTICE.	
First Senior Session (16 Weeks).		First Senior Session (16 Weeks).	
	Hours		7-8 Hours Daily.
Obstetrical Nursing -----	16	Obstetrical Department.	
Pediatrics		Out-patient Department.	
(including Infant Feeding) -----	16		
Mental and Nervous Diseases -----	8		
Total -----	40		Total, 768 Hours.
Interession (16 Weeks).		Interession (16 Weeks).	
			7-8 Hours Daily.
		Children's Services.	
		Night Duty—One Month.	
		Vacation—Two Weeks.	
			Total, 768 Hours.
	Hours		7-8 Hours Daily.
Hygiene and Public Sanitation -----	8	Contagious Service.	
History and Development of Nursing -----	8	Tuberculosis (if possible), or	
Social Aspects of Nursing -----	4	Psychiatric (if possible), or	
Introduction to Branches of Nursing:		Social Service Department (if possible).	
Public Health Nursing -----	2	Incomplete services.	
Administrative Work -----	2		
Instructor's Work -----	2		
Private Nursing -----	2		
Total -----	28		Total, 768 Hours.
Grand Total -----	360		Grand total, 4992 Hours.

In order that instruction shall be uniform to some extent in accredited schools in this state, the board has authorized the following requirements:

1. Applicants to accredited schools of nursing must receive their educational certification before entrance to the school. It is required that the applicants shall be at least 18 years of age at the time they are certificated.
2. Schools shall admit students at definite periods and not more frequently than at intervals of four months, presumably in September, January and May. If one is omitted, that it will be the May interval. That classes will commence October first, February first and June first.
3. Students shall be under instruction immediately on entrance to school.
4. Instruction in the preparatory period shall be completed before the student begins the work of the next period.
5. Students shall be on duty in the hospital for not more than four hours daily during the preparatory period of four months.

State Board Examination.

An examination will be held for certificate as registered nurse on October 19th and 20th in Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles. There is no change in procedure of examination or in the subjects in which the applicant will be examined. In accordance with the amended law the fee is now fifteen dollars (\$15.00) and must accompany the

application. The requirements are still graduation from a three year course and will be until July 1, 1923.

Applicants must write to the bureau at 213 Lachman Building, San Francisco, for application blanks and the completed application must be on file not later than October 10th.

Renewal of Certificate.

(Extract from the law.)

"On or after January 1st of each year, each registered nurse shall renew his or her certificate and pay the required renewal fee of one dollar (\$1.00). Every certificate that is not renewed will expire on the first day of March of each year and may not be renewed except upon the payment of lapsed fee."

Applications for renewal blanks may be forwarded to the bureau at any time. Renewal cards will be issued after January 1, 1922, and until March 1, 1922, for that current year. It is requested that applicants will be careful to give complete and correct address; failure in this causes annoyance to the applicant who does not get a response.

It is necessary for all registered nurses to see that their certificate is renewed after January 1st and before March 1st. They will then have a small renewal card which can be carried in the purse.

LIST OF COUNTY AND CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

Alameda County—

Dr. J. Hal Cope	Pleasanton
Alameda	Dr. A. Hieronymus
Albany	Dr. J. F. Diddle
Berkeley	Dr. Ernest H. Pape
Emeryville	Dr. A. T. Drennan
Hayward	Dr. F. W. Browning
Livermore	Dr. J. K. Warner
Oakland	Dr. Kirby Smith
Piedmont	Dr. Arthur Fibush
Pleasanton	Dr. J. Hal Cope
San Leandro	Dr. Luther Michael

Alpine County—

Markleeville

Amador County—

Dr. G. L. Lynch	Amador City
Amador City	Ben White
Jackson	E. Marcucci
Plymouth	T. J. French
Sutter Creek	T. W. Trudgen

Butte County—

Dr. L. L. Thompson	Gridley
Biggs	Sarah J. Hiett
Chico	W. H. Marshall
Gridley	Dr. L. Q. Thompson
Oroville	Dr. W. F. Gates

Calaveras County—

Dr. George F. Pache	Angels Camp
Angels Camp	Dr. E. W. Weirich

Colusa County—

Dr. G. W. Desrosier	Colusa
Colusa	Dr. G. W. Desrosier
Williams	Dr. N. M. Salter

Contra Costa County—

Dr. Chas. R. Blake	Richmond
Antioch	Dr. W. S. George
Concord	Dr. F. F. Neff
El Cerrito	Dr. J. T. Breneman
Hercules	Dr. C. T. Wetmore
Martinez	Dr. Edwin Merrithew
Pinole	Dr. M. L. Fernandez
Pittsburg	Dr. H. E. Peters
Richmond	Dr. Chas. R. Blake
Walnut Creek	Dr. C. R. Leech

Del Norte County—

Dr. E. M. Fine	Crescent City
Crescent City	Dr. E. M. Fine

El Dorado County—

Dr. S. H. Rantz	Placerville
Placerville	P. J. Hall

Fresno County—

Dr. G. L. Long	Fresno
Clovis	Dr. M. S. McMurtry
Coalinga	Dr. G. T. Mountford
Firebaugh	Thos. B. Gaines
Fowler	Dr. W. T. Crawford
Fresno	Dr. C. Mathewson
Kingsburg	Dr. T. D. Smith
Reedley	Dr. J. D. Hare
Sanger	Dr. A. E. Skoonberg
Selma	Dr. Fred H. Williams
San Joaquin	Dr. W. T. Goodrich

Glenn County—

Dr. F. M. Lawson	Willows
Orland	Dr. S. Iglick
Willows	Dr. W. H. Walker

Humboldt County—

Dr. F. R. Horel	Arcata
Arcata	Dr. G. W. McKinnon
Blue Lake	Dr. Earl W. Hill
Eureka	Dr. John N. Chain
Ferndale	Francis M. Bruner
Fortuna	Dr. Orville Rockwell

Imperial County—

Dr. L. C. House	El Centro
Brawley	Dr. Eugene Le Baron
Calexico	Dr. W. L. Ellis
Calipatria	Dr. L. L. Lindsay
El Centro	Dr. F. A. Burger
Holtville	C. L. Gillett
Imperial	R. O. Thompson

Inyo County—

Dr. Harrey W. Crook	Big Pine
Bishop	D. M. Nicoll

Kern County—

Dr. S. C. Long	Bakersfield
Bakersfield	Dr. P. J. Cuneo
Dolano	A. Ackerman
Maricopa	Dr. D. W. Sooy
McKittrick	Dr. Robert McLaughlin
Taft	Dr. M. W. Pascoe
Tehachapi	Dr. John T. Bernard

Kings County—

Dr. W. F. Edmonds	Lemoore
Hanford	Dr. A. S. Torrens
Lemoore	Dr. W. F. Edmonds

Lake County—

Dr. H. B. Weiper	Lower Lake
Lakeport	P. H. Millberry

Lassen County—

Dr. W. C. Garner	Susanville
Susanville	Mrs. Ralph Hart

Los Angeles County—

Dr. J. L. Pomeroy	Los Angeles
Alhambra	Dr. F. E. Corey
Arcadia	Dr. Fletcher G. Sanborn
Avalon	Dr. Jas. L. Chapman
Azusa	H. I. Hamblin
Beverly Hills	Dr. Chas. F. Nelson
Burbank	Dr. F. L. Burleigh
Claremont	Dr. F. H. Geer
Compton	A. C. Cooney
Covina	J. J. Saunders
Culver City	Dr. Foster M. Hull
Eagle Rock	Dr. C. H. Phinney
El Monte	Dr. B. B. Bolton
El Segundo	Harold A. Young
Glendale	Dr. J. E. Eckles
Glendora	Dr. J. L. Pomeroy
Hermosa Beach	B. F. Brown
Huntington Park	Dr. Thos. J. DeVaughn
Inglewood	Dr. Frank Raimie
La Verne	Dr. W. H. Eaton
Long Beach	Dr. R. L. Taylor
Los Angeles	Dr. L. M. Powers
Manhattan Beach	Llewellyn Price
Monrovia	Dr. Chas. D. Gaylord
Monterey Park	Dr. N. J. Brown
Pasadena	Dr. J. S. Hibben
Pomona	Dr. W. H. Eaton
Redondo Beach	Dr. A. C. Hendree
San Fernando	Dr. John M. Griffiths
San Gabriel	Fred Daken
San Marino	Dr. W. LeMoyné Wills
Santa Monica	Dr. W. A. Hodgkinson
Sierra Madre	Dr. R. H. Mackerras
South Pasadena	Dr. C. F. Metcalf
Torrance	Dr. J. S. Lancaster
Venice	Dr. I. L. Magee
Vernon	Dr. L. J. Williams
Watts	Dr. E. J. Riche
Whittier	J. C. Warner

Madera County—

Dr. C. A. Robinson	Madera
Madera	Dr. C. A. Robinson

Marin County—

Dr. J. H. Kuser	Novato
Belvedere	Dr. Florence Scott
Corte Madera	A. F. Roberts
Larkspur	Dr. L. Newman
Mill Valley	Theodore B. Thorndike
Ross	Dr. Thos. U. Smith
San Anselmo	Dr. O. W. Jones
San Rafael	Dr. W. F. Jones
Sausalito	Dr. Allan H. Vance

Mariposa County—

Dr. C. S. Scott	Mariposa
Yosemite	Dr. F. L. Stein

Mendocino County—

Dr. S. L. Rea	Ukiah
Fort Bragg	Dr. F. McL. Campbell
Point Arena	Dr. A. D. Pitts
Potter Valley	Grover King
Ukiah	Dr. Lew K. Van Allen
Willits	Dr. Ernest C. Griner

Merced County—

Dr. J. L. Mudd	Merced
Gustine	Dr. C. E. Stagner
Los Banos	Steven P. Galvin
Merced	Dr. Brett Davis

Modoc County—

Dr. W. E. Coppedge	Alturas
Alturas	Dr. John Stille

Mono County—

Bridgeport

Monterey County—

Dr. J. A. Beck	Salinas
Carmel-by-the-Sea	George Dorwart
King City	Mrs. R. H. Brunette
Monterey	Mary C. B. Hogeman
Pacific Grove	James P. Evans
Salinas	S. F. Butler
Corcoran	Dr. J. T. Gardener

Napa County—

Dr. O. T. Schulze	Napa
Calistoga	R. V. Lee
Napa	E. L. Geiger
St. Helena	M. P. Guyon

Nevada County—

Dr. Carl P. Jones	Grass Valley
Grass Valley	Dr. Carl P. Jones
Nevada City	Geo. H. Calanan

LIST OF COUNTY AND CITY HEALTH OFFICERS—Continued.

Orange County—

Dr. Arthur H. Domann	Orange
Anaheim	Dr. J. W. Truxaw
Brea	Dr. O. S. Parrett
Fullerton	Dr. J. H. Lang
Huntington Beach	Dr. G. A. Shank
Newport Beach	J. A. Porter
Orange	Dr. F. L. Chapline
Santa Ana	Dr. J. I. Clark
Seal Beach	Holm Holson
Stanton	James F. Robinson

Placer County—

Dr. J. L. Fanning	Auburn
Auburn	Dr. Theodore Snypp
Colfax	Dr. Charles J. Durand
Lincoln	F. R. Elder
Rocklin	John H. Gregory
Roseville	Dr. J. L. Fanning

Plumas County—

Dr. J. R. Laswell	Quincy
-------------------	--------

Riverside County—

Dr. James G. Baird	Riverside
Banning	Mrs. J. H. Dodge
Beaumont	T. F. Ankeny
Blythe	Dr. W. H. Chapman
Corona	Dr. W. S. Davis
Elsinore	Dr. P. J. Parker
Hemet	Dr. J. A. Ramsay
Perris	Dr. D. W. Sheldon
Riverside	Dr. W. B. Wells
San Jacinto	Dr. H. O. Miller

Sacramento County—

Dr. James T. Christian	Galt
Sacramento	Dr. George J. Hall

San Benito County—

Dr. R. W. O'Banion	Hollister
Hollister	Fred A. Earle
San Juan	W. S. Hayden

San Bernardino County—

Dr. L. M. Coy	San Bernardino
Chino	Dr. Elgar Reed
Colton	Dr. C. F. Whitmer
Needles	Dr. A. E. Boland
Ontario	Dr. S. P. S. Edwards
Redlands	Dr. Kenneth L. Dole
Rialto	Dr. L. P. Barbour
San Bernardino	Dr. C. C. Owen
Upland	E. R. Bowman

San Diego County—

Dr. Louis Strahlman	San Diego
Chula Vista	Dr. F. E. Ashcroft
Coronado	Dr. Raffael Lorini
East San Diego	Dr. C. R. Carpenter
El Cajon	Barlow Call
Escondido	Dr. B. L. Crise
La Mesa	Dr. C. Strite
National City	Dr. Theo. F. Johnson
Oceanside	Dr. H. F. Crandall
San Diego	Dr. A. M. Lesem

San Francisco (city and county)—

Dr. W. C. Hassler	San Francisco
-------------------	---------------

San Joaquin County—

Dr. A. Cavagnaro	Stockton
Lodi	Dr. S. W. Hopkins
Manteca	F. M. Roundtree
Stockton	Dr. Linwood Dozier
Tracy	Dr. Allen R. Powers

San Luis Obispo County—

Dr. C. J. McGovern	San Luis Obispo
Arroyo Grande	Dr. S. E. Chapman
Paso Robles	Wm. Ryan
San Luis Obispo	W. F. Cook

San Mateo County—

Dr. F. Holmes Smith	San Bruno
Burlingame	Lewis A. Cavalier
Colma	Dr. F. Holmes Smith
Daly City	Dr. A. H. Rankin
Hillsborough	C. M. Hirschey
Redwood City	Dr. J. E. Chapin
San Bruno	Dr. F. Holmes Smith
San Mateo	Dr. W. C. McLean
So. San Francisco	Dr. J. C. McGovern

Santa Barbara County—

Dr. G. S. Loveren	Santa Barbara
Guadalupe	Dr. W. D. Sink
Lompoc	Dr. W. T. Talbott
Santa Barbara	Dr. A. L. O'Bannon
Santa Maria	Dr. W. T. Lucas

Santa Cruz County—

Dr. Wm. H. Keck	Santa Cruz
Santa Cruz	Dr. W. R. Congdon
Watsonville	Dr. A. W. Bixby

Santa Clara County—

Dr. Wm. Simpson	San Jose
Alviso	Miss A. E. Ortle
Gilroy	Dr. J. W. Thayer
Los Gatos	Dr. Blake Franklin
Mayfield	Mrs. Elsie G. Roberts
Morgan Hill	Dr. W. D. Miner
Mountain View	Dr. A. H. MacFarlane
Palo Alto	Louis Olson
San Jose	Dr. H. C. Brown
Santa Clara	Dr. G. W. Fowler
Sunnyvale	M. J. McGinnes

Shasta County—

Dr. S. T. White	Redding
Kennett	Dr. C. H. Haake
Redding	E. A. Rolison

Sierra County—

Dr. O. A. Eckhardt	Downsville
Loyalton	Dr. L. G. Ede

Siskiyou County—

Dr. J. Roy Jones	Yreka
Dorris	Dr. A. A. Atkinson
Dunsmuir	E. M. Akers
Etna	Dr. W. H. Haines
Fort Jones	T. J. Wayne
Montague	Hugh W. French
Sisson	Dr. Paul Wright
Yreka	Dr. H. S. Warren

Solano County—

Dr. W. C. Jenney	Vacaville
Benicia	Dr. Abbie Blodgett
Dixon	H. G. Grove
Fairfield	Dr. H. V. Clymer
Rio Vista	L. H. Church
Suisun	Dr. A. G. Bailey
Vacaville	W. F. Hughes
Vallejo	Dr. A. J. Klotz

Sonoma County—

Dr. F. O. Pryor	Santa Rosa
Cloverdale	E. E. Gibbins
Healdsburg	Dr. J. W. Seawell
Petaluma	Dr. A. G. Lumsden
Santa Rosa	Dr. Jackson Temple
Sebastopol	Dr. Lafayette Wilson
Sonoma	J. H. Albertson

Stanislaus County—

Dr. J. L. Hennemuth	Modesto
Ceres	Albert Rich
Modesto	Dr. J. W. Morgan
Newman	Dr. H. V. Armistead
Oakdale	R. L. Acker
Patterson	Dr. Fred O'Lien
Turlock	Dr. C. E. Pearson

Sutter County—

Dr. W. L. Stephens	Meridian
Yuba City	Dr. J. H. Barr

Tehama County—

Dr. J. A. Owens, Jr.	Red Bluff
Corning	Dr. Caroline Hewes
Red Bluff	Dr. F. J. Bailey
Tehama	Dr. J. H. Belyea

Trinity County—

Dr. David B. Fields	Weaverville
---------------------	-------------

Tulare County—

Dr. A. W. Preston	Visalia
Dinuba	Dr. C. A. Tillotson
Exeter	Dr. W. R. Tyler
Lindsay	Dr. C. W. Locke
Porterville	Dr. O. C. Higgins
Tulare	Dr. J. B. Rosson
Visalia	Dr. A. W. Preston

Tuolumne County—

Dr. Wm. L. Hood	Sonora
Sonora	Dr. Wm. L. Hood

Ventura County—

Dr. A. A. Maulhardt	Ornard
Fillmore	Dr. Harold B. Osborn
Oxnard	Dr. G. A. Broughton
Santa Paula	Dr. Benj. E. Merrill
Ventura	L. M. Wilson

Yolo County—

Dr. Chas. E. Beebe	Woodland
Davis	Dr. W. E. Bates
Winters	J. M. Goodyear
Woodland	Dr. W. J. Blevins

Yuba County—

Dr. J. H. Barr	Marysville
Marysville	Dr. Fred Tapley
Wheatland	W. H. Niemeyer

List of Diseases Reportable by Law

ANTHRAX	OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM
BERI-BERI	PARATYPHOID FEVER
CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS	PELLAGRA
(Epidemic)	PLAGUE
CHICKENPOX	PNEUMONIA (Lobar)
CHOLERA, ASIATIC	POLIOMYELITIS
DENGUE	RABIES
DIPHTHERIA	ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED
DYSENTERY	(or Tick) FEVER
ENCEPHALITIS (Epidemic)	SCARLET FEVER
ERYSIPELAS	SMALLPOX
GERMAN MEASLES	* SYPHILIS
GLANDERS	TETANUS
* GONOCOCCUS INFECTION	TRACHOMA
HOOKWORM	TUBERCULOSIS
INFLUENZA	TYPHOID FEVER
LEPROSY	TYPHUS FEVER
MALARIA	WHOOPING COUGH
MEASLES	YELLOW FEVER
MUMPS	

* Reported by office number. Name and address not required.

Quarantinable Diseases

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS	POLIOMYELITIS
(Epidemic)	SCARLET FEVER
CHOLERA, ASIATIC	SMALLPOX
DIPHTHERIA	TYPHOID FEVER
LEPROSY	TYPHUS FEVER
PLAGUE	YELLOW FEVER

Section 16, Public Health Act. All physicians, nurses, clergymen, attendants, owners, proprietors, managers, employees, and persons living in or visiting any sick person in any hotel, lodging house, house, building, office, structure, or other place where any person shall be ill of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, shall promptly report such fact to the county, city and county, city, or other local health board or health officer, together with the name of the person, if known, and place where such person is confined, and nature of the disease, if known.



CALIFORNIA STATE PRINTING OFFICE
SACRAMENTO, 1921

13844 10-21 9M